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BETAGLYCAN POLYPEPTIDES HAVING TGF- β BINDING ACTIVITYBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of polypeptides and, in particular, to betaglycan 5 polypeptides that bind to TGF- β .

This invention was made partially with government support under CA 42507 and CA 30119 awarded by the National Cancer Institute. The government has certain rights in this invention.

10 Transforming growth factor-beta ("TGF- β ") is a multifunctional cytokine that plays an important role in regulating repair and regeneration following tissue injury. Three isoforms of TGF- β (TGF- β 1, 2 and 3) are expressed in mammals and to date show similar properties
15 *in vitro*. Platelets contain high concentrations of TGF- β , and upon degranulation at a site of injury, release TGF- β into the surrounding tissue. TGF- β then initiates a sequence of events that promotes healing including (1) chemo-attraction of monocytes, neutrophils, and
20 fibroblasts, (2) auto-induction of TGF- β production and stimulation of monocytes to secrete interleukin-1 (IL-1), tumor necrosis factor and other cytokines, (3) induction of angiogenesis and cell proliferation, (4) control of inflammation and cell toxicity by acting as a potent
25 immunosuppressant and inhibitor of peroxide release, and (5) increased deposition of extracellular matrix. TGF- β also induces proliferation of macrophages exposed in combination with macrophage colony stimulating factor ("M-CSF") or granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating
30 factor ("GM-CSF").

However, the excessive action of TGF- β is associated with pathological scarring and has been implicated in glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, lung fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, intimal hyperplasia,

cardiac cirrhosis after infarct, adult respiratory distress syndrome and other fibrotic pathologies.

Thus, the regulation of TGF- β activity, both up and down, has important therapeutic significance.

5 At least three proteins have been identified as part of the cell surface receptor system that transduces the signal from TGF- β to the cell: type I receptor (RI), type II receptor (RII), and betaglycan (type III receptor). Betaglycan is a transmembrane proteoglycan
10 whose core protein has molecular weight of about 100 kD. The betaglycan core protein binds TGF- β with high affinity.

The betaglycan core protein has 853 amino acids and consists of four domains. The N-terminal one-third
15 of the extracellular domain and the C-terminal cytoplasmic domain have similarities with endoglin. Endoglin is a TGF- β binding protein expressed on the surface of endothelial cells. The middle part of the betaglycan extracellular domain has a short stretch
20 similar to a portion of endoglin but otherwise bears no homology to any known protein. The 260 amino acids in the ectodomain closest to the membrane are related to a domain in a group of transmembrane proteins which include sperm receptors Zp2 and Zp3, the zymogen granule membrane
25 protein, GP2, and uromodulin. This common domain occurs at a similar location relative to the transmembrane domain in these proteins.

Betaglycan is the major TGF- β -binding molecule on most cell types. However, many cell types which
30 respond to TGF- β , e.g., hematopoietic cells, do not appear to have detectable amounts of betaglycan. This, together with evidence from TGF- β -resistant mutant cell lines, suggests that betaglycan is not directly involved

in the TGF- β signal transduction pathway. Over-expression of betaglycan in Chinese hamster ovary cells enhances binding of TGF- β to type II receptor, suggesting that betaglycan acts by stockpiling TGF- β and presenting it to the signal transducing proteins in the receptor.

- Thus, betaglycan has potential as a modulator of TGF- β bioactivity. However, the art does not disclose the portion of betaglycan that has TGF- β binding activity and that enhances TGF- β binding to the type II receptor.
- 10 This invention satisfies this need and provides additional advantages by identifying a portion of betaglycan that binds TGF- β , enhances TGF- β binding to the type II receptor and enhances suppression of cell growth by TGF- β .

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides polypeptides of at least 155 amino acids that bind to TGF- β and that have a sequence consisting essentially of a sequence of a portion of a mammalian betaglycan within about one-third 20 of the extracellular domain closest to the cell membrane. It also provides polypeptides having a sequence consisting essentially of a portion of a mammalian betaglycan wherein the portion is about one-fourth or about one-fifth of the extracellular domain of a 25 mammalian betaglycan closest to the cell membrane. More particularly, it provides polypeptides wherein the sequence consists essentially of at least amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 853 of SEQ ID NO:2.

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This invention also provides a soluble polypeptide having the formula A-B-C, wherein A is a sequence excluding amino acid sequences of more than 4 amino acids from amino acids 1 to 543 of SEQ ID NO:2; B

is an amino acid sequence consisting essentially of at least amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2; and C is an amino acid sequence.

5 This invention also provides a soluble polypeptide having the formula A-B-C, wherein A is an amino acid sequence excluding sequences of more than 4 amino acids from amino acids 1 to 543 of SEQ ID NO 2; B is at least 155 amino acids in a sequence consisting
10 essentially of an amino acid sequence within amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2; and C is an amino acid sequence.

This invention also provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding any of the polypeptides of this
15 invention, expression vectors having an expression control sequence operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule of this invention, and prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells transfected with an expression vector of this invention and capable of expressing a nucleic acid of
20 this invention.

This invention also provides methods of detecting TGF- β in a sample by contacting the sample with a polypeptide of this invention and determining the amount of TGF- β bound to the polypeptide.

25 This invention also provides methods of isolating TGF- β from a sample by contacting the sample with a polypeptide of this invention bound to a solid support to allow binding of TGF- β to the polypeptide and isolating the TGF- β from the polypeptide.

30 This invention also provides methods of enhancing the binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor by

contacting a cell bearing a TGF- β receptor with TGF- β and a polypeptide of this invention.

This invention also provides methods of enhancing suppression of cell growth by TGF- β comprising
5 contacting a cell with TGF- β and a polypeptide of this invention.

This invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide of this invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 This invention also provides methods of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the enhanced binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or by suppression of cell growth by TGF- β by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical
15 composition having a polypeptide of this invention.

This invention also provides decoy betaglycan polypeptides. It also provides methods of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or by the inhibition
20 of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having a decoy betaglycan polypeptide. It also provides methods of suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of extracellular
25 matrix in a subject by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having a decoy betaglycan polypeptide.

This invention also provides anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibodies. It also provides methods of
30 treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or by the inhibition of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β by

administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibody of this invention. It further provides methods of suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of extracellular matrix in a subject by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibody of this invention.

This invention also provides anti-idiotypic antibodies that mimic the ability of a polypeptide of this invention to bind TGF- β but that lack the biological function of enhancing binding of TGF- β to the type II receptor or enhancing suppression of cell growth by TGF- β . It also provides methods of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or by inhibition of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-idiotypic antibody of this invention. It also provides methods of suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of extracellular matrix in a subject by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-idiotypic antibody of this invention.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and 1B depict the coding region of rat betaglycan cDNA. The filled part is the transmembrane region. Restriction sites used to generate the cDNA fragments are shown. The brackets show the cDNA fragments that were expressed as proteins (bg1 through bg4). Figure 1B depicts recombinant fragments of betaglycan analyzed by SDS-PAGE (4 % to 20 % gels) and Coomassie Blue staining.

Figures 2A and 2B present results of a competition assay for the binding of ^{125}I -TGF- β 1 to Hep G2 cells by betaglycan fragments. Hep G2 cells on 24-well dishes were incubated with ^{125}I -TGF- β 1 (100 pM) and with indicated concentrations of betaglycan fragments that had been expressed as fusion protein in bacteria. The bound TGF- β was measured, and the results are expressed as a percent of total binding. Vertical bars show the S.D. of triplicate samples. T=total binding of ^{125}I -TGF- β 1, NS = nonspecific binding measured as residual binding in the presence of 20 nM of unlabeled TGF- β 1. Figure 2A presents the effect of fragments bg1, bg2, bg3, and bg4 and sub-fragments of bg3. Figure 2B presents the effect of bg3 and combinations of bg3 sub-fragments.

Figure 3 shows gel electrophoresis of bg3 betaglycan fragments on the binding of ^{125}I -TGF- β to MV1 Lu cells in receptor affinity labeling. MV1 Lu cells on 6-well dishes were affinity labeled by using 100 pM of ^{125}I -TGF- β 1 at 37°C without or with various concentrations of the bg3 fragment. After cross-linking the cells were solubilized and analyzed in SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography. The band at 71 kDa is RI, the bands at and below the 101 kDa marker represent RII and the wide band above the 208 kDa is betaglycan.

Figures 4A and 4B present results of binding studies of the bg3 betaglycan fragment to TGF- β 1 in a solid-phase binding assay. In Figure 4A, ^{125}I -labeled bg3 fragment was incubated in microtiter wells coated with increasing concentrations of TGF- β 1 in the buffer (●) and in the presence of unlabeled bg3 fragment (○) (1 μM). In Figure 4B, ^{125}I -bg3 was incubated for the times indicated in microtiter wells coated with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of TGF- β 1. Binding is expressed as percent of the radioactivity added to the wells. Error bars show standard deviation of triplicate samples.

Figure 5A and 5B show competition and Scatchard plots for the binding of ^{125}I -bg3 betaglycan fragment to immobilized TGF- β 1. Figure 5A shows competition of ^{125}I -bg3 binding to TGF- β 1 by increasing concentrations of bg3 fragment. Figure 5B shows Scatchard plot of the binding data in Figure 5A.

Figure 6 shows results of a competition assay of the binding of ^{125}I -bg3 betaglycan fragment to immobilized TGF- β 1 by core proteins of decorin-type proteoglycans. ^{125}I -bg3 was incubated in microtiter wells coated with TGF- β 1 (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) in the presence of various concentrations of unlabeled bg3 fragment (○) or fusion proteins of human decorin (■), human biglycan (▲), and human fibromodulin (●) core proteins, or maltose-binding protein (♦), the protein the proteoglycan core proteins were fused to. Binding is expressed as a percent of binding of the ^{125}I -bg3 in the absence of competitors.

Figure 7 shows the effect of bg3 betaglycan fragment on TGF- β activity in MV 1 Lu cells. MV1 Lu assay was performed without (TGF- β -) or with (TGF- β +, 0, 1 ng/ml) added TGF- β and various concentrations of bg3 betaglycan fragment or an unrelated fusion protein prepared in the same way as bg3 as a control. The bars show \pm standard error of mean (n=4).

Figure 8 shows the specificity of the effect of the bg3 betaglycan fragment on TGF- β induced growth suppression. MV 1 Lu assay was performed without or with TGF- β (0.1 ng/ml), bg3 (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) and neutralizing anti-TGF- β antibodies (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) as indicated in the figure. The bars show standard error of mean (n=4).

Figures 9A and 9B depict the nucleotide sequence [SEQ ID NO:1] and deduced amino acid sequence [SEQ ID NO:2] of a cDNA encoding rat betaglycan.

Figure 10 depicts the nucleotide sequence [SEQ ID NO:3] and deduced amino acid sequence [SEQ ID NO:4] of a cDNA encoding human betaglycan.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention identifies, for the first time, a binding site in betaglycan for TGF- β . Results of experiments reported herein demonstrate that a polypeptide containing about one-fourth of the extracellular domain of betaglycan closest to the cell
10 membrane has the TGF- β binding site. In particular, a polypeptide containing amino acids 543 to 769 of rat betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:2] contains this binding site. This polypeptide enhances the binding of TGF- β to the TGF- β type II receptor, enhances suppression of cell
15 growth by TGF- β and competes with decorin-type proteoglycans for TGF- β binding.

This invention provides polypeptides of at least 155 amino acids that bind to TGF- β and that have a sequence consisting essentially of a sequence from a
20 portion of a mammalian betaglycan within about one-third of the extracellular domain closest to the cell membrane. As used herein, the term "sequence" in reference to a polypeptide means the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide. A sequence consists essentially of a
25 sequence of a mammalian betaglycan if it corresponds, or corresponds except for minor modifications, to a portion of a sequence of a mammalian betaglycan.

As used herein, "minor modifications" refers to simple substitutions, additions or deletions that do not
30 eliminate the TGF- β binding capacity of the polypeptide or its ability to enhance TGF- β bioactivity. These modifications may be deliberate, as through site-directed mutagenesis, or may be accidental, such as through

mutation in hosts having DNA encoding these polypeptides. Simple substitutions include the substitution of an amino acid for another having a side chain off the alpha carbon of the same class, i.e. non-polar (hydrophobic), neutral, 5 positively charged or negatively charged.

The polypeptides of this invention have a sequence from a mammalian betaglycan and, in particular, from human, rat or pig betaglycan. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of rat betaglycan are given in 10 Figures 9A-9B [SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2] and in Lopez-Casillas et al., *Cell*, 67:785-95 (1991) (incorporated herein by reference). The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of human betaglycan are given in Figure 10 [SEQ ID NOS:3 and 4] and in Moren et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.*, 15 189:356-362 (1992) (incorporated herein by reference). Moren et al. also provides the amino acid sequence of pig betaglycan.

About one-third of the extracellular domain of betaglycan closest to the cell membrane corresponds to 20 about amino acid 501 to 769 of rat betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:2]. This corresponds to about amino acid 497 to 765 [SEQ ID NO:4] of human betaglycan. Other corresponding amino acids are apparent from a comparison of these two sequences.

25 Polypeptides of this invention include those wherein the portion of a mammalian betaglycan is about one-fifth of the extracellular domain of a mammalian betaglycan closest to the cell membrane. A one-hundred-fifty-five amino acid polypeptide having the sequence of 30 amino acids 615-769 of SEQ ID NO:2 is one such polypeptide.

Preferably, polypeptides of this invention include those wherein the portion of a mammalian

betaglycan is about one-fourth of the extracellular domain of a mammalian betaglycan closest to the cell membrane. The two-hundred-twenty-seven amino acid polypeptide having the sequence of amino acids 543-769 of 5 SEQ ID NO:2 is one such polypeptide.

Polypeptides of this invention include those having sequences consisting essentially of a portion of the sequence of rat betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:2]. According to one embodiment of the invention, the polypeptide has a 10 sequence consisting essentially of at least amino acids 615 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2.

More preferably, the polypeptide has a sequence consisting essentially of at least amino acids 543 to 769 15 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2. All of these polypeptides include amino acids in a sequence shown to bind to TGF- β . They exclude polypeptides having the sequence that Lopez-Casillas et al., *Cell*, 73:1435-44 (1993) asserted bind to TGF- β .

20 This invention is also directed to soluble polypeptides having the formula: A-B-C, wherein A is an amino acid sequence that excludes sequences of more than 4 amino acids from amino acids 1 to 501 of SEQ ID NO 1; B is a sequence consisting essentially of at least amino 25 acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2; and C is an amino acid sequence. In one embodiment of the invention, neither A nor C have more than 100 amino acids. Soluble 30 polypeptides are those lacking a transmembrane region, the hydrophobic region of the polypeptide that anchors it in the cell membrane.

This invention is also directed to soluble polypeptides having the formula: A-B-C, wherein A is an

amino acid sequence that excludes sequences of more than 4 amino acids from amino acids 1 to 543 of SEQ ID NO 1; B is at least 155 amino acids in a sequence consisting essentially of an amino acid sequence within amino acids 5 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2; and C is an amino acid sequence. In one embodiment of this invention, neither A nor C have more than 100 amino acids.

The polypeptides of this invention can be produced by synthesis on an automated peptide 10 synthesizer, according to the manufacturer's instructions. For example, MODEL 430A, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA, is a synthesizer useful for this purpose. The polypeptides of this invention can also be produced by the expression of 15 a nucleic acid molecule that encodes the polypeptide. Methods for expressing the nucleic acids of this invention are described below.

This invention is also directed to isolated nucleic acids that encode any of the polypeptides of this 20 invention. Nucleic acid molecules of this invention can have nucleotide sequences for portions of rat or human betaglycan derived from Figures 9A-9B [SEQ ID NO:2] or Figure 10 [SEQ ID NO:4]. For example, a nucleic acid having a sequence of at least nucleotides 1961 to 2641 25 and at most 1835 to 2641 of SEQ ID NO:1 encodes a polypeptide having a sequence of at least amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2. Nucleic acid molecules of this invention include degenerate versions of sequences of mammalian 30 genes.

This invention is further directed to expression vectors having an expression control sequence operatively linked to a nucleic acid of this invention. Expression vectors useful in this invention include

plasmids, cosmids, phage and the like. An expression control sequence is operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule when it directs the transcription and translation of that molecule in an appropriate host cell.

5 Expression vectors and their use are well known to the art. This invention is further directed to prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells transfected with an expression vector of this invention and capable of expressing the nucleic acid of this invention.

10 The nucleic acids of this invention can be produced by organic synthesis on a commercial nucleic acid synthesizer or through PCR on a nucleic acid encoding a mammalian betaglycan. Nucleic acid sequences encoding mammalian betaglycans, can be identified by
15 probing cDNA libraries with probes derived from rat betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:1] or human betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:3] and by analyzing cDNA expression libraries with antibodies against betaglycan. Alternatively, betaglycan from these mammals can be isolated and partially
20 sequenced, and the sequence can be used to make sets of degenerate nucleic acid probes for probing gene libraries. Other methods for identifying and isolating genes are also known.

The construction of expression vectors and the
25 expression of genes in transfected cells involves the use of molecular cloning techniques also well known in the art. Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning -- A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, (1989) (incorporated herein by reference)
30 provides many protocols in the art of molecular genetics.

The nucleic acids, expression vectors and cells of this invention are useful for producing the polypeptides of this invention. The nucleic acids of

this invention also find use as probes for detecting a nucleic acid having a sequence encoding betaglycan.

The polypeptides of this invention find use in methods of detecting TGF- β in a sample. Since levels of 5 TGF- β are altered upon injury or other pathologies, the level of TGF- β is a useful sign of these conditions. The methods involve contacting the sample with a peptide of this invention and determining the amount of TGF- β bound to the polypeptide. According to one embodiment of this 10 method, the well of a microtiter plate is coated with a polypeptide of this invention. The sample is added to the well and incubated under conditions to allow binding of TGF- β to the polypeptide. Unbound sample is removed. Then, the amount of TGF- β bound is determined by, for 15 example, contacting the microtiter well with an anti-TGF- β antibody bound to a reporter group. Reporter groups useful in this invention include chemiluminescent labels, fluorescent labels, radioactive labels, enzyme labels and the like. Variations on this method will be 20 apparent to any person skilled in the art.

The polypeptides of this invention find use in methods of isolating TGF- β from a sample by contacting the mixture with a peptide of this invention bound to a solid support to allow binding and isolating the TGF- β 25 from the polypeptide. According to one embodiment of this method, a polypeptide of this invention is bound to an insoluble matrix and made into an affinity column. The sample is passed over the column under conditions to allow the binding of TGF- β to the polypeptide. Unbound 30 material is washed out of the column. TGF- β is recovered by washing the column with a solution and under conditions that allow TGF- β to become unbound from the polypeptide. Variations on this method will be apparent to any person skilled in the art.

The polypeptides of this invention find use in methods of enhancing the binding of TGF- β to type II receptor. These methods involve, for example, contacting a cell bearing a type II receptor with TGF- β and a 5 polypeptide of this invention. This invention also provides methods of enhancing suppression of cell growth, particularly epithelial cell growth, by TGF- β . These methods involve, for example, contacting a cell with TGF- β and a polypeptide of this invention. Embodiments of 10 these methods are described in the Example.

The induction of these cellular events finds use in therapeutic methods in which the events are preventative or ameliorative. In any such therapeutic method, the polypeptides of this invention normally will 15 be administered in a pharmaceutical composition. In one embodiment of the invention, the pharmaceutical compositions comprise the polypeptides of this invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition can further comprise TGF- β .

20 As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" encompasses any of the standard pharmaceutical carriers, such as a phosphate-buffered saline solution, water, and emulsions, such as an oil/water or water/oil emulsion, and various types of 25 wetting agents. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers and their formulations are described in Martin, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 15th Ed. (Mack Publishing Co., Easton 1975). Such compositions will, in general, contain a therapeutically effective amount of the 30 polypeptide together with a suitable amount of carrier so as to prepare the proper dosage form for proper administration to the subject.

This invention provides methods of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the enhanced

binding of TGF- β to type II receptor or by the enhanced suppression of cell growth by TGF- β by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having a polypeptide of this 5 invention. The pharmaceutical composition can further include TGF- β .

As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" is that amount necessary to alleviate the condition from which the subject suffers or prevent 10 such a condition. As used herein, the term "subject" includes humans, other mammals or other vertebrates.

In the practice of the therapeutic methods of the present invention, an effective amount of a polypeptide of this invention, including derivatives or 15 salts thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing the same, as described above, is administered via any of the usual and acceptable methods known in the art, either singly or in combination with other pharmaceutical agents.

20 In the practice of the therapeutic methods of the invention, the particular dosage of pharmaceutical composition to be administered to the subject will depend on a variety of considerations including the nature of the disease, the severity thereof, the schedule of 25 administration, the age and physical characteristics of the subject, and so forth. Proper dosages may be established using clinical approaches familiar to the medicinal arts.

In the practice of the therapeutic methods of 30 this invention, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered via any of the usual and acceptable methods known in the art, for example orally, parenterally (e.g., intra-muscularly, intravenously, subcutaneously or

locally to other tissues) or by inhalation, and in the form of solid or liquid dosage including tablets, suspensions, and aerosols.

This invention also provides decoy betaglycan polypeptides. As used herein, a "decoy betaglycan polypeptide" is a polypeptide having a sequence corresponding to at least a portion of a mammalian betaglycan except for disabling modifications to the amino acid sequence. As used herein, "disabling modifications" refers to simple substitutions, additions or deletions that allow retention of the TGF- β binding capacity of the polypeptide but that eliminate its ability to enhance TGF- β bioactivity, such as the binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor, such as the TGF- β type II receptor, or the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β . Disabling modifications also allow the decoy to suppress TGF- β bioactivity.

Decoy betaglycan polypeptides contain disabling modifications to betaglycan within the region known to enhance TGF- β bioactivity, that is, within about one-fourth of the extracellular domain of a mammalian betaglycan closest to the cell membrane and, in particular, to amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2. These modifications can be introduced deliberately, as through site-directed mutagenesis.

Disabling modifications include, for example, the deletion of one or more amino acids, substitution of an amino acid for another having a different class of side chain off the alpha carbon, the elimination of a cysteine residue involved in disulfide bonding necessary for activity, the introduction of a proline or cysteine residue to alter the polypeptide's secondary structure and the like. Decoy betaglycan polypeptides can be identified by introducing likely disabling modifications

into the amino acid sequence and testing the resulting polypeptides for activity in any of the assays known to the art or described herein.

- Decoy betaglycan polypeptides find use in
- 5 detecting TGF- β in a sample and in isolating TGF- β from a sample. They also find use in methods of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β to TGF- β receptor, by the inhibition of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β , or the
- 10 suppression of any other bioactivity of TGF- β . In particular, decoy betaglycan polypeptides find use in suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of extracellular matrix at a site of tissue injury. Thus, they are useful for preventing or ameliorating glomerulonephritis,
- 15 diabetic nephropathy, lung fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, intimal hyperplasia, cardiac cirrhosis after infarct, adult respiratory distress syndrome and other fibrosis-related pathologies. These methods involve administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a
- 20 pharmaceutical composition having a decoy betaglycan polypeptide of this invention.

- This invention also provides anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibodies that eliminate the ability of betaglycan to enhance TGF- β bioactivity. This includes
- 25 the binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor, such as the TGF- β type II receptor, or the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β . Anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibodies find use in detecting betaglycan in a sample and in isolating betaglycan from a sample. They also find use in methods
- 30 of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β to TGF- β receptor, by the inhibition of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β , or the suppression of any other bioactivity of TGF- β . In particular, anti-betaglycan binding site antibodies find
- 35 use in suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of

extracellular matrix at a site of tissue injury. Thus, they are useful for preventing or ameliorating glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, lung fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, intimal hyperplasia, cardiac cirrhosis 5 after infarct, adult respiratory distress syndrome and other fibrosis-related pathologies. These methods involve administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibody of this 10 invention.

Anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibodies can be made by inoculating an animal with a polypeptide of this invention. For example, an animal can be inoculated with a polypeptide having the sequence of amino acids 543 to 15 769 of rat betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:2].

An idioype represents the specificity of an antibody for its ligand at the binding site. An anti-idiotypic antibody is an antibody directed against the idioype of another antibody. They are made by 20 immunizing an animal with the other antibody. Anti-idiotypic antibodies can be made that have the internal image of the antigen against which the other antibody is directed and that mimic the binding characteristics of the antigen.

Accordingly, this invention is also directed to 25 anti-idiotypic antibodies that mimic the ability of the polypeptides of this invention to bind TGF- β . Such anti-idiotypic antibodies lack the biological function of betaglycan to enhance binding of TGF- β to the type II 30 receptor or to enhance the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β . They also suppress other bioactivities of TGF- β . Anti-idiotypic antibodies of this invention can be made by inoculating an animal with an anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibody of this invention.

The anti-idiotypic antibodies of this invention find use in detecting TGF- β in a sample and in isolating TGF- β from a sample. They also find use in methods of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the 5 diminished binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or by the inhibition of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β . They also find use in methods of suppressing TGF- β - induced deposition of extracellular matrix at a site of tissue injury. Thus, they are useful for preventing or 10 ameliorating conditions associated with this that are described above. The methods involve administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-idiotypic antibody of this invention.

15 Methods of immunizing animals, isolating antibodies, and producing polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are well known in the art and are described in, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies - A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring 20 Harbor, New York, (1988). Kennedy et al., *Scientific American*, 255:48-56 (July 1986) and Carlsson and Glad, *Bio/Technology*, 7:567-73 (June 1989) describe anti-idiotypic antibodies. All of the above-identified texts are incorporated herein by reference.

25 The following Example is intended to illustrate but not limit the invention.

EXAMPLE

The pBluescript SK(+) vector and XL1 Blue host cells were purchased from STRATAGENE® (La Jolla, 30 California). The expression vectors, pQE8, 10, 11 and M15 host cells and Ni-NTA-agarose came from QIAGEN® (Chatsworth, California), the buffer for PCR reactions from IDAHO TECHNOLOGY® (Idaho Falls, Idaho) and the Taq

polymerase from BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM®. GM 242 host cells (dam⁻) were used in these experiments. Other dam⁻ cell lines, for example, GM 48 or GM 163 cells (available from New England Biolabs, Beverly, Massachusetts) can also be
5 used. The purification kits for PCR fragments and for the plasmid were from PROMEGA® (Madison, Connecticut). All other cloning reagents were from INTERNATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC.® (La Jolla, California) and BIORAD® (Richmond, California).

10 TGF- β 1 is commercially available from Genzyme (Cambridge, Massachusetts). SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) pre-cast gels were from NOVEX® (San Diego, California). Hep G2 and Mv 1 Lu cells were from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC HB 8065 and
15 ATCC CCL 64, respectively). Fetal calf serum was purchased from TISSUE CULTURE BIOLOGICALS® (Tulare, California) and L-glutamine, antibiotics and antimycotic agents from IRVINE SCIENTIFIC® (Santa Ana, California). DMEM (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium) was from GIBCO®
20 (Gaithersburg, Maryland), carrier-free Na¹²⁵I and ³H-thymidine from NEW ENGLAND NUCLEAR® (Boston, Massachusetts), and IODO-GEN® from Pierce Chemical Co. (Rockford, Illinois). IMMULON 2 REMOVAWELL® strips came from Dynatech Laboratories Inc. (Chantilly, Virginia),
25 and CENTRICON® micro-concentrator from Amicon (Danvers, Massachusetts). All chromatographic materials including pre-packed PD-10 columns were from PHARMACIA® (Uppsala, Sweden). Neutralizing chicken anti-TGF- β antibody and normal chicken Ig were from R & D SYSTEMS® (Minneapolis,
30 Minnesota).

The following segments from the DNA sequence of rat betaglycan [SEQ ID NO:1] were first amplified by PCR with appropriate tags for cloning purposes: nucleotides 404-1439 (A); nucleotides 1126-2268 (B); nucleotides
35 1712-3042 (C); and nucleotides 1961-2641 (D) (López-

Casillas et al., *Cell*, 67: 785-95 (1991)). PCR reactions were performed on cDNA derived from rat smooth muscle cells using a MODEL 1605® Air Thermo-Cycler (Idaho Technology, Idaho Falls, ID). The fragments were ligated 5 into the TA cloning site of the pBluescript SK vector (Marchuk et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.*, 19:1154 (1990)) and the recombinant vector was transformed into XL1 Blue. The plasmid carrying PCR product B was re-transformed into GM 242 to recover a demethylated *Bcl* I site. All 10 transformations were carried out using the CELL-PORATOR® (BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) electroporation system, and positive colonies were selected by the addition of isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) and X-gal. The sequences of the PCR-generated DNAs completely agreed 15 with the published sequence for betaglycan (López-Casillas et al., 1991, *supra*; Wang et al., *Cell*, 67:792-805 (1991)).

From product A, fragment bg1 was excised by *Bam* HI digestion. Fragment bg2 was obtained from product B 20 by *Bcl* I and *Sal* I digestion, and fragments bg3'N, bg3N and bg3C were prepared from product C by *Bam* HI, *Bam* HI and *Xmn* I, and *Bam* HI and *Bgl* II digestion, respectively. Product D was designated bg3. Fragments bg1, bg3, bg3'N 25 and bg3N were ligated into the *Bam* HI site of the pQE8 expression vector. Fragments bg3C and bg4 were cloned into pQE10 and bg2 into pQE11. The vectors were transformed into M15 host cells by electroporation. Positive clones were selected by testing for the 30 expression of the protein product.

The expression and purification of the 35 bacterially expressed proteins were carried out according to instructions on page 16 of Qiagen's manual. Briefly, the expression was induced by 2 mM of IPTG and continued for 3 hr, after which the bacteria were lysed in 6 M guanidine-HCl, Tris buffer, pH 8. The supernatant was

loaded onto a column of Ni-NTA resin, and the column was eluted with 8 M urea in Tris buffer, pH 4.5, after several washing steps. The protein solution was neutralized with 1 M Tris buffer, pH 9, containing 8 M urea. The proteins were treated with dithiotreitol (50 °C for 30 min) and iodoacetamide (25 °C for 30 min) to reduce and alkylate cysteine residues. (Matsudaira, "A Practical Guide to Protein and Peptide Purification for Microsequencing," Academic Press, (1989)). The reaction mixture was loaded onto a PD-10 column equilibrated with 0.1 M ammonium bicarbonate containing 6 M urea. Elution of protein was monitored by protein assay (Bradford, Anal. Biochem., 72:248-54 (1976)), and the main fraction was concentrated with CENTRICON 10®.

Eighty-percent-confluent monolayers of cells maintained in DMEM containing 10% FCS were used for TGF- β binding assays and affinity labeling experiments. The conditions used were essentially as described earlier, except that the labeling reaction, which is usually performed at +4 °C, was also carried out at 37 °C (Massagué, Meth. Enz., 146:174-195 (1987)). Competitors were dissolved in 6 M urea at 150-fold molar excess of solution. Final samples were prepared by diluting the sample 150-fold into assay buffer containing the ^{125}I -TGF- β 1. The following buffers were used: 25 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, 125 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgSO₄, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM CaCl₂, 2 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) ("binding buffer"); 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 % Triton X-100 ("solubilization buffer"); 10 mg/ml antipain, 10 mg/ml leupeptin, 2 mM benzamidine, 1 mM ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid ("protease inhibitor cocktail," final concentrations). A fresh stock of disuccinimidyl suberate (10 mg/ml in dimethyl sulfoxide) was prepared for each experiment, and a 1:200 dilution in binding buffer without BSA was used in cross-linking for 15 minutes on ice. The reaction was quenched by 10 mM Tris-

HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl and the samples were solubilized and analyzed.

Binding of ^{125}I -labeled proteins to immobilized TGF- β 1 was determined using a solid-phase binding assay
5 (Mooradian et al., *J. Cell. Biochem.*, 41:189-200 ((1989)). Briefly, 96-well IMMULON 2® plates were coated with 1 mg/ml TGF- β 1 (100 ml, 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.5) at 4 °C for 16 hr. The wells were blocked by incubating with the blocking buffer containing 2 % BSA,
10 0.005 % Tween 20, 0.02 % NaN₃, for 2 hr at 37 °C. An equal volume of varying concentrations of competitors, diluted in 6 M urea, was mixed in the assay buffer (same as the blocking buffer) containing the labeled proteins. Since the binding was found to be sensitive to urea, the
15 final urea concentration was always kept under 100 mM. Duplicate 100 ml samples were incubated in the wells for 5 hr at 37 °C. After four washings with the same buffer, the bound radioactivity was measured in a Beckman Gamma-4000 counter.

20 Data from the binding assays were analyzed using a LIGAND computer program (Munson and Rodbard, *Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220-239 (1980)) on an Apple Macintosh II computer.

The mink lung epithelial cell growth inhibition
25 assay was done as described (Danielpour et al., *J. Cell. Physiol.*, 138:79-86 (1989)). Briefly, cells were grown in Dulbecco's medium containing 10 % fetal calf serum, 10 mM L-glutamine, 100 IU/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin. For the experiments, the cells were plated
30 on 96-well plates (20,000 cells/well) in the same medium. After one day the medium was replaced by Dulbecco's medium containing 1 % fetal calf serum with glutamine and antibiotics. The experiments were started the next day by adding the controls and effectors to the cells in the

above medium. The fusion proteins were dialyzed against assay medium. After 24 hours of incubation the cells were pulsed with ³H-thymidine for 3 hours. The cells were fixed with methanol and extracted 3 times with 10 % trichloracetic acid, solubilized with 1 % SDS-0.3 N NaOH and the radioactivity was counted.

SDS-PAGE was performed according to Laemmli (*Nature*, 227:680-685 (1970)) using vertical precast gels. For autoradiography after electrophoresis the gels were 10 fixed in 10 % isopropanol, 10 % acetic acid for 15 minutes and dried. Kodak X-OMAT/AR® film with an enhancing screen was used for autoradiography.

Each of the pairs of PCR primers from the published rat betaglycan sequence generated a DNA 15 fragment of the expected size. Shorter DNA fragments were prepared from the primary PCR products as shown in Figure 1A and ligated into a vector that expresses the cloned protein as a fusion protein with a cassette of six histidines. The expression system yielded 0.5 mg to 1.0 20 mg each of the betaglycan protein fragments from a 250 ml culture. The bg1 fragment contained a second band that may represent a fragment of the fusion protein; the other fusion protein products were essentially homogeneous. (Figure 1B.)

25 Betaglycan fragments bg1, bg2 and bg3 were tested for their ability to inhibit the binding of ¹²⁵I-TGF- β 1 to Hep G2 cells; in these cells most of the specific binding of TGF- β is to betaglycan. Hep G2 cells on 24-well dishes were incubated with ¹²⁵I-TGF- β 1 (100 pM) 30 and with indicated concentrations of betaglycan fragments that had been expressed as fusion protein in bacteria. The bound TGF- β was measured. Ten percent of the total labeled protein bound to the cells in the absence of any

competitor, and more than 90 % of this binding was displaced by the addition of 40 nM of unlabeled TGF- β 1.

Among the betaglycan fragments, only bg3 inhibited the binding of 125 I-TGF- β to Hep G2 and the 5 inhibition was concentration dependent. (Figure 2A.) The inhibitory activity of the bg3 fragment was lost upon further fragmentation. (Figure 2A.) Combinations of the sub-fragments also showed little or no effect. (Figure 10 2B.) There was some apparent enhancement of TGF- β binding by the bg1 and bg2 fragments.

In affinity cross-linking of 125 I-TGF- β to the cell surface receptors of MV 1 Lu cells, the bg3 fragment enhanced the binding of TGF- β to the bands representing the type II receptor and to betaglycan itself at low 15 concentrations (up to 50 nM) of the fragment. (Figure 3.) Higher concentrations competed for the binding of TGF- β to these binding sites. The cross-linking of TGF- β to RI was unaffected by bg3 concentrations up to 500 nM, but higher concentrations appeared to be inhibitory.

20 The availability of the TGF- β -binding betaglycan fragment were used to study various parameters of its binding to TGF- β . A solid-phase binding assay in which 125 I-labeled betaglycan fragment binds to immobilized TGF- β showed that saturation of binding was 25 approached at the coating concentration of 10 mg/ml of TGF- β 1. (Figure 4A.) The binding was inhibited by 1 mM of unlabeled bg3 fragment. The binding of the bg3 fragment to TGF- β reached a maximum (about 25 % of total added) after 5 hours of incubation when 1 mg/ml of TGF- β 1 30 was used for the coating. (Figure 4B.)

Homologous competition for the binding of 125 I-bg3 to immobilized TGF- β 1 by various concentrations of unlabeled bg3 was performed. (Figure 5A.) Scatchard

analysis of these results showed an excellent theoretical fit with a two-site binding model giving two dissociation constants, $K_d = 3.9$ nM and $K_d = 145$ nM. (Figure 5B.)

5 The core proteins of extracellular matrix proteoglycans decorin, biglycan and fibromodulin bind TGF- β . Solid-phase binding assay, used to compare the TGF- β binding characteristics of these proteoglycans and betaglycan, showed that fusion proteins representing the
10 core proteins of decorin, biglycan and fibromodulin each inhibited the binding of the bg3 betaglycan fragment to TGF- β , whereas the fusion partner, maltose-binding protein, showed no significant effect. (Figure 6.) The 50 % inhibitory concentrations for the extracellular
15 matrix proteoglycans were similar or slightly higher than for the betaglycan fragment. In a reverse experiment, the binding of labeled biglycan and fibromodulin core proteins to immobilized TGF- β 1 was inhibited by unlabeled betaglycan fragment.

20 The bg3 betaglycan fragment, when administered together with a sub-maximally effective concentration of TGF- β 1, enhanced the activity of TGF- β 1 in a concentration-dependent fashion. (Figure 7.) The fragment alone had no effect on DNA synthesis of MV 1 Lu
25 cells. An unrelated fusion protein used as a negative control had no effect. The TGF- β -promoting effect of bg3 could be blocked by adding neutralizing anti-TGF- β antibodies into the assay. (Figure 8.) Non-immune IgG, which was used as a control, did not have this effect.

30 Little activity was found in the subfragments of the 30 kilodalton bg3 fragment in the assay that measures the ability of the fragments to inhibit the binding of TGF- β to cell surface receptors. This suggests that the TGF- β binding site in betaglycan may be
35 an extended structure or that the binding site had lost

its proper conformation in the subfragments, resulting in a decrease of affinity.

Assays described above showed that betaglycan and the decorin-type small extracellular matrix 5 proteoglycans interfered with one another's binding to TGF- β . This result suggests that the decorin-type proteoglycans bind to the same or overlapping site in TGF- β as betaglycan. That this is the case is also indicated by the finding that the decorin-type 10 proteoglycans compete with the binding of TGF- β to betaglycan in receptor affinity cross-linking experiments.

Even though endoglin and betaglycan share sequence similarities and bind to TGF- β in a similar 15 manner, the region in betaglycan where we have localized the TGF- β binding site shows no apparent similarity with any part of endoglin. However, the decorin-type proteoglycans also show no sequence similarity with betaglycan or endoglin. Moreover, the binding 20 specificity of endoglin is different from that of betaglycan in that endoglin does not bind TGF- β 2, whereas betaglycan does. It may be that the sequence similarities in betaglycan and endoglin relate to shared 25 functions of these molecules other than the TGF- β binding.

One secondary function of betaglycan and possibly also endoglin, is the modulation of TGF- β binding to the signal transduction receptors. We found that the active betaglycan fragment could increase the 30 binding of TGF- β to the type II receptor in cell surface affinity labeling and that the fragment enhanced the bioactivity of TGF- β when added to cell cultures as a soluble protein. The enhancement of the type II receptor binding is in agreement with the results of López-

Casillas et al. (1991), *supra*, who found that expression of recombinant betaglycan in a cell line that originally had little of it increased the TGF- β binding activity of the type II receptor.

5 It is noteworthy that our affinity labeling experiments showed inhibition of TGF- β binding to the type II receptor at high concentrations of the betaglycan fragment, even though the bioassay showed increased activity at those same concentrations. The explanation
10 for these results may be that the two assays are done under different conditions; we were able to eliminate some of the differences in the test conditions but not others. We found that when the affinity labeling was performed at +4°, which is customary, the betaglycan
15 fragment inhibited the affinity labeling of the type II receptor at all concentrations of the fragment (result not shown). However, when the temperature was raised to the 37° bioassay temperature, low and moderate concentrations of the fragment, now in agreement with the
20 bioassay results, enhanced type II receptor labeling. The remaining major difference in the two assays, the time of incubation (10 minutes versus 24 hours), may explain the discrepancy of the results at the high fragment concentrations.

25 Although the invention has been described with reference to the presently-preferred embodiments, it should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is limited only by the claims
30 that follow.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: BETAGLYCAN POLYPEPTIDES HAVING TGF-BETA BINDING ACTIVITY
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Campbell and Flores
 - (B) STREET: 4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 700
 - (C) CITY: San Diego
 - (D) STATE: California
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 92122
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE: 14-OCT-1994
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Campbell, Cathryn A.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 31,815
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: FP-LA 1185
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (619) 535-9001
 - (B) TELEFAX: (619) 535-8949

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 3237 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) LOCATION: 241..2799

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CAGGAGGTGA AAGTCCCCGG CGGTCCGGAT GGCGCAGTTG CACTGCGCTG CTGAGCTCGC	60
GGCCGCCCTGC GCACACTGGG GGGACTCGCT TCGGCTAGTA ACTCCTCCAC CTCGCGGGCGG	120
ACGACCGGTC CTGGACACGC TGCCTGCGAG GCAAGTTGAA CAGTGCAGAG AAGGATCTTA	180
AAGCTACACC CGACTTGCCA CGATTGCCCT CAATCTGAAG AACCAAAGGC TGTTGGAGAG	240

ATG GCA GTG ACA TCC CAC CAC ATG ATC CCG GTG ATG GTT GTC CTG ATG Met Ala Val Thr Ser His His Met Ile Pro Val Met Val Val Leu Met 1 5 10 15	288
AGC GCC TGC CTG GCC ACC GCC GGT CCA GAG CCC AGC ACC CGG TGT GAA Ser Ala Cys Leu Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Arg Cys Glu 20 25 30	336
CTG TCA CCA ATC AAC GCC TCT CAC CCA GTC CAG GCC TTG ATG GAG AGC Leu Ser Pro Ile Asn Ala Ser His Pro Val Gln Ala Leu Met Glu Ser 35 40 45	384
TTC ACC GTT CTG TCT GGC TGT GCC AGC AGA GGC ACC ACC GGG CTG CCA Phe Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ser Arg Gly Thr Thr Gly Leu Pro 50 55 60	432
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CAG CGG CAG AGA GAG GTT ACC CTG CAC CTG AAC CCC ATT GCC TCG GTG Gln Arg Gln Arg Glu Val Thr Leu His Leu Asn Pro Ile Ala Ser Val 85 90 95	528
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CTC TTC CTG GTT TCG GAG GGT TCT GTG GTC CAG TTT CCA TCA GGA AAC Leu Phe Leu Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Val Val Gln Phe Pro Ser Gly Asn 130 135 140	672
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GAA CAT CTC GTG CGC TGG GCC CAA AAG GAA TAT GGA GCA GTG ACT TCG Glu His Leu Val Arg Trp Ala Gln Lys Glu Tyr Gly Ala Val Thr Ser 165 170 175	768
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GAT CAA GTG TTT CCT CCT ACG TGT AAC ATA GGG AAG AAT TTC CTC TCA Asp Gln Val Phe Pro Pro Thr Cys Asn Ile Gly Lys Asn Phe Leu Ser 195 200 205	864
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CAG CTG AGG AAT CCC AGT GGC TTC CAG GGC CAG CTC GAT GGA AAT GCT Gln Leu Arg Asn Pro Ser Gly Phe Gln Gly Gln Leu Asp Gly Asn Ala 580 585 590	2016
ACC TTC AAC ATG GAG CTG TAT AAC ACA GAC CTC TTT CTG GTG CCC TCC Thr Phe Asn Met Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Val Pro Ser 595 600 605	2064
CCA GGG GTC TTC TCT GTG GCA GAG AAC GAG CAT GTT TAT GTT GAG GTG Pro Gly Val Phe Ser Val Ala Glu Asn Glu His Val Tyr Val Glu Val 610 615 620	2112
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TTT CTC TCT CCA TAC TCC AAC CCA GAC AGA ATG TCT GAT TAC ACC ATC Phe Leu Ser Pro Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Arg Met Ser Asp Tyr Thr Ile 645 650 655	2208
ATC GAG AAC ATC TGT CCG AAA GAC GAC TCT GTG AAG TTC TAC AGC TCC Ile Glu Asn Ile Cys Pro Lys Asp Asp Ser Val Lys Phe Tyr Ser Ser 660 665 670	2256
AAG AGA GTG CAC TTT CCC ATC CCG CAT GCT GAG GTG GAC AAG AAG CGC Lys Arg Val His Phe Pro Ile Pro His Ala Glu Val Asp Lys Lys Arg 675 680 685	2304
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GAT TCC AGT CCA ATT CCT CCT CCT CCA CAG ATT TTC CAT GGC CTG Asp Ser Ser Pro Ile Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Phe His Gly Leu 770 775 780	2592
GAC ACG CTC ACC GTG ATG GGC ATT GCA TTT GCA GCA TTT GTG ATC GGA Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val Ile Gly 785 790 795 800	2640
GCG CTC CTG ACG GGG GCC TTG TGG TAC ATC TAC TCC CAC ACA GGG GAG Ala Leu Leu Thr Gly Ala Leu Trp Tyr Ile Tyr Ser His Thr Gly Glu 805 810 815	2688

ACA GCA CGA AGG CAG CAA GTC CCT ACC TCG CCG CCA GCC TCG GAG AAC Thr Ala Arg Arg Gln Gln Val Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Glu Asn 820 825 830	2736
AGC AGC GCG GCC CAC AGC ATC GGC AGC ACT CAG AGT ACC CCC TGC TCT Ser Ser Ala Ala His Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro Cys Ser 835 840 845	2784
AGC AGC AGC ACA GCC TAGGTGGACA GACAGACGCC CGCCCACCGC AGCCAGGGCA Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala 850	2839
GGGCCCCATG CCAGTGCTGC GTGTCCACAG TCAGAAAGTCT TGATCTGGC TCCCTGTAAA GAAAGAGTGA ATTTCACTAT ACAGACAGCC AGTTCTACCC ACCCCTTACC ACGGCCACAA TAAATGTGAC CCTGGGCATC TGTCACACGA AAGCTAACGCT GGTGGCCTTC CCCACCAGCC CCTCGCAGGA TGGGGGTTTC AATGTGAAAC ATCTGCCAGT TTTGTTTGT TTTTTTAATG CTGCTTGTC CAGGTGTCCA AACATCCATC ATTTGGGGTG GTCTGTTTA CAGAGTAAAG GAGGCGGTGA AGGGACGTCA GCTAGTGTGT AGAGCCAAGG GGAGACAGCT AGGATTCTCG CCTAGCTGAA CCAAGGTGTA AAATAGAAGA CACGCTCC	2899 2959 3019 3079 3139 3199 3237

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 853 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Ala Val Thr Ser His His Met Ile Pro Val Met Val Val Leu Met 1 5 10 15
Ser Ala Cys Leu Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Arg Cys Glu 20 25 30
Leu Ser Pro Ile Asn Ala Ser His Pro Val Gln Ala Leu Met Glu Ser 35 40 45
Phe Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ser Arg Gly Thr Thr Gly Leu Pro 50 55 60
Arg Glu Val His Val Leu Asn Leu Arg Ser Thr Asp Gln Gly Pro Gly 65 70 75 80
Gln Arg Gln Arg Glu Val Thr Leu His Leu Asn Pro Ile Ala Ser Val 85 90 95
His Thr His His Lys Pro Ile Val Phe Leu Leu Asn Ser Pro Gln Pro 100 105 110
Leu Val Trp His Leu Lys Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Gly Val Pro Arg 115 120 125
Leu Phe Leu Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Val Val Gln Phe Pro Ser Gly Asn 130 135 140
Phe Ser Leu Thr Ala Glu Thr Glu Glu Arg Asn Phe Pro Gln Glu Asn 145 150 155 160

Glu His Leu Val Arg Trp Ala Gln Lys Glu Tyr Gly Ala Val Thr Ser
 165 170 175
 Phe Thr Glu Leu Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Ile Tyr Ile Lys Val Gly Glu
 180 185 190
 Asp Gln Val Phe Pro Pro Thr Cys Asn Ile Gly Lys Asn Phe Leu Ser
 195 200 205
 Leu Asn Tyr Leu Ala Glu Tyr Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Glu Gly Cys
 210 215 220
 Val Leu Pro Ser Gln Pro His Glu Lys Glu Val His Ile Ile Glu Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Thr Pro Ser Ser Asn Pro Tyr Ser Ala Phe Gln Val Asp Ile Ile
 245 250 255
 Val Asp Ile Arg Pro Ala Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Val Lys Asn Leu
 260 265 270
 Val Leu Ile Leu Lys Cys Lys Ser Val Asn Trp Val Ile Lys Ser
 275 280 285
 Phe Asp Val Lys Gly Asn Leu Lys Val Ile Ala Pro Asn Ser Ile Gly
 290 295 300
 Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Met Thr Lys Leu Val Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr Gln Glu Asn Leu Met Lys Trp Ala Leu Asp
 325 330 335
 Asn Gly Tyr Arg Pro Val Thr Ser Tyr Thr Met Ala Pro Val Ala Asn
 340 345 350
 Arg Phe His Leu Arg Leu Glu Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Arg Asp Glu Glu
 355 360 365
 Val His Thr Ile Pro Pro Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Leu Asp Pro Asp His
 370 375 380
 Pro Pro Ala Leu Asp Asn Pro Leu Phe Pro Gly Glu Gly Ser Pro Asn
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Gly Leu Pro Phe Pro Phe Pro Asp Ile Pro Arg Arg Gly Trp Lys
 405 410 415
 Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Ile Pro Arg Pro Lys Gln Pro Ile Val Pro Ser
 420 425 430
 Val Gln Leu Leu Pro Asp His Arg Glu Pro Glu Glu Val Gln Gly Gly
 435 440 445
 Val Asp Ile Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Cys Asp His Glu Lys Met Val Val
 450 455 460
 Ala Val Asp Lys Asp Ser Phe Gln Thr Asn Gly Tyr Ser Gly Met Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Thr Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Cys Lys Ala Lys Met Asn Gly Thr His
 485 490 495
 Phe Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Gly Cys Gly Thr Arg His Arg Arg
 500 505 510

Ser Thr Pro Asp Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ile Val Val Gln Ala
 515 520 525
 Pro Ser Pro Gly Asp Ser Ser Gly Trp Pro Asp Gly Tyr Glu Asp Leu
 530 535 540
 Glu Ser Gly Asp Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly Asp Gly Asp Glu Gly Glu Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Pro Leu Ser Arg Ala Gly Val Val Val Phe Asn Cys Ser Leu Arg
 565 570 575
 Gln Leu Arg Asn Pro Ser Gly Phe Gln Gly Gln Leu Asp Gly Asn Ala
 580 585 590
 Thr Phe Asn Met Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Val Pro Ser
 595 600 605
 Pro Gly Val Phe Ser Val Ala Glu Asn Glu His Val Tyr Val Glu Val
 610 615 620
 Ser Val Thr Lys Ala Asp Gln Asp Leu Gly Phe Ala Ile Gln Thr Cys
 625 630 635 640
 Phe Leu Ser Pro Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Arg Met Ser Asp Tyr Thr Ile
 645 650 655
 Ile Glu Asn Ile Cys Pro Lys Asp Asp Ser Val Lys Phe Tyr Ser Ser
 660 665 670
 Lys Arg Val His Phe Pro Ile Pro His Ala Glu Val Asp Lys Lys Arg
 675 680 685
 Phe Ser Phe Leu Phe Lys Ser Val Phe Asn Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu
 690 695 700
 His Cys Glu Leu Thr Leu Cys Ser Arg Lys Lys Gly Ser Leu Lys Leu
 705 710 715 720
 Pro Arg Cys Val Thr Pro Asp Asp Ala Cys Thr Ser Leu Asp Ala Thr
 725 730 735
 Met Ile Trp Thr Met Met Gln Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe Thr Lys Pro Leu
 740 745 750
 Ala Val Val Leu Gln Val Asp Tyr Lys Glu Asn Val Pro Ser Thr Lys
 755 760 765
 Asp Ser Ser Pro Ile Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Phe His Gly Leu
 770 775 780
 Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val Ile Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Ala Leu Leu Thr Gly Ala Leu Trp Tyr Ile Tyr Ser His Thr Gly Glu
 805 810 815
 Thr Ala Arg Arg Gln Gln Val Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Glu Asn
 820 825 830
 Ser Ser Ala Ala His Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro Cys Ser
 835 840 845
 Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala
 850

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 4213 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) LOCATION: 622..3168

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

GGGGACGCGA TCGCAACCTC CGCTTCCGG GTTCAAGGGA TTCTCCTGCC TCAGCCTCCT	60
GAGTAGCTGG GACTACAGGC GCACCACTAC ACCCGGCCAA TTTTGTTATT TATTTATTTT	120
ATTTATTTT ATTTTTTAGT AGAGACGGGG TTTACCATGT TGGCCAGAAC AGTCTCGATC	180
TCCTAACCTC GTGATCCAAC GCCTCGGCTC CCAAAGTGT GAGTTACAGG CGTGAGCCAC	240
CGCGCCCGTC CAGAATTATC TTTAAAATTT ATTTCTTTAA GATTTGTAGC TACTAAGAAA	300
GAAAGGAGCT TTTTTTCCTT GGGCCTCAA ACTGAAAGAA CCGCATGAGC CTGACGGCGC	360
ATGGTCTTAA CATCAGGCTG TGCAGGAAGA AGCTATCTGC AGATGGATGC CAGCACACAC	420
AAGGAAGCAG AGCTCTGGCA ACATTGAGTC AAAGCAAGGA CACAACATCA GAGGGACGGC	480
AGAGAATCCT TGTGTGTAGT CTTTGGTGGC AGTTTGAAAA TTGCAAGGAG GGACTTTAAG	540
ACTACTTCTG ATTTGCAAAAG ATGGTCTGTG CTCCGAGCAG GCTAAAGTGA CTGGACGAGA	600
CGCACTGTTG GAGAAATAAA A ATG ACT TCC CAT TAT GTG ATT GCC ATC TTT Met Thr Ser His Tyr Val Ile Ala Ile Phe	651
1 5 10	
GCC CTG ATG AGC TTC TGT TTA GCC ACT GCA GGT CCA GAG CCT GGT GCA Ala Leu Met Ser Phe Cys Leu Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Glu Pro Gly Ala	699
15 20 25	
CTG TGT GAA CTG TCA CCT GTC AGT GCC TCC CAT CCT GTC CAG GCC TTG Leu Cys Glu Leu Ser Pro Val Ser Ala Ser His Pro Val Gln Ala Leu	747
30 35 40	
ATG GAG AGC TTC ACT GTT TTG TCA GGC TGT GCC AGC AGA GGC ACA ACT Met Glu Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ser Arg Gly Thr Thr	795
45 50 55	
GGG CTG CCA CAG GAG GTG CAT GTC CTG AAT CTC GCA CTG CGC CAG GGG Gly Leu Pro Gln Glu Val His Val Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly	843
60 65 70	
CCT GGC CAG CTA CAG AGA GAG GTC ACA CTT CAC CTG AAT CCC ATC TCC Pro Gly Gln Leu Gln Arg Glu Val Thr Leu His Leu Asn Pro Ile Ser	891
75 80 85 90	
TCA GTC CAC ATC CAC AAC AAG TCT GTT GTG TTC CTG CTC AAC TCC CCA Ser Val His Ile His Lys Ser Val Val Phe Leu Leu Asn Ser Pro	939
95 100 105	
CAC CCC CTG GTG TGG CAT CTG AAG ACA GAG AGA CTT GCC ACT GGG GTC His Pro Leu Val Trp His Leu Lys Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Thr Gly Val	987
110 115 120	

TCC AGA CTG TTT TTG GTG TCT GAG GGT TCT GTG GTC CAG TTT TCA TCA Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Val Val Gln Phe Ser Ser 125 130 135	1035
GCA AAC TTC TCC TTG ACA GCA GAA ACA GAA GAA AGG AAC TTC CCC CAT Ala Asn Phe Ser Leu Thr Ala Glu Thr Glu Glu Arg Asn Phe Pro His 140 145 150	1083
GGA AAT GAA CAT CTG TTA AAT TGG GCC CGA AAA GAG TAT GGA GCA GTT Gly Asn Glu His Leu Leu Asn Trp Ala Arg Lys Glu Tyr Gly Ala Val 155 160 165 170	1131
ACT TCA TTC ACC GAA CTC AAG ATA GCA AGA AAC ATT TAT ATT AAA GTG Thr Ser Phe Thr Glu Leu Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Ile Tyr Ile Lys Val 175 180 185	1179
GGG GAA GAT CAA GTG TTC CCT CCA AAG TGC AAC ATA GGG AAG AAT TTT Gly Glu Asp Gln Val Phe Pro Pro Lys Cys Asn Ile Gly Lys Asn Phe 190 195 200	1227
CTC TCA CTC AAT TAC CTT GCT GAG TAC CTT CAA CCC AAA GCA GCA GAA Leu Ser Leu Asn Tyr Leu Ala Glu Tyr Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Glu 205 210 215	1275
GGG TGT GTG ATG TCC AGC CAG CCC CAG AAT GAG GAA GTA CAC ATC ATC Gly Cys Val Met Ser Ser Gln Pro Gln Asn Glu Glu Val His Ile Ile 220 225 230	1323
GAG CTA ATC ACC CCC AAC TCT AAC CCC TAC AGT GCT TTC CAG GTG GAT Glu Leu Ile Thr Pro Asn Ser Asn Pro Tyr Ser Ala Phe Gln Val Asp 235 240 245 250	1371
ATA ACA ATT GAT ATA AGA CCT TCT CAA GAG GAT CTT GAA GTG GTC AAA Ile Thr Ile Asp Ile Arg Pro Ser Gln Glu Asp Leu Glu Val Val Lys 255 260 265	1419
AAT CTC ATC CTG ATC TTG AAG TGC AAA AAG TCT GTC AAC TGG GTG ATC Asn Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Lys Cys Lys Lys Ser Val Asn Trp Val Ile 270 275 280	1467
AAA TCT TTT GAT GTT AAG GGA AGC CTG AAA ATT ATT GCT CCT AAC AGT Lys Ser Phe Asp Val Lys Gly Ser Leu Lys Ile Ile Ala Pro Asn Ser 285 290 295	1515
ATT GGC TTT GGA AAA GAG AGT GAA AGA TCT ATG ACA ATG ACC AAA TCA Ile Gly Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Met Thr Lys Ser 300 305 310	1563
ATA AGA GAT GAC ATT CCT TCA ACC CAA GGG AAT CTG GTG AAG TGG GCT Ile Arg Asp Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr Gln Gly Asn Leu Val Lys Trp Ala 315 320 325 330	1611
TTG GAC AAT GGC TAT AGT CCA ATA ACT TCA TAC ACA ATG GCT CCT GTG Leu Asp Asn Gly Tyr Ser Pro Ile Thr Ser Tyr Thr Met Ala Pro Val 335 340 345	1659
GCA ATA GTA TTT CAT CTT CGG CTT GAA AAT AAT GAG GAG ATG GGA GAT Ala Ile Val Phe His Leu Arg Leu Glu Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Gly Asp 350 355 360	1707
GAG GAA GTC CAC ACT ATT CCT CCT GAG CTA CGG ATC CTG CTG GAC CCT Glu Glu Val His Thr Ile Pro Pro Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Leu Asp Pro 365 370 375	1755
GGT GCC CTG CCT GCC CTG CAG AAC CCG CCC ATC CGG GGA GGG GAA GGC Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Gln Asn Pro Pro Ile Arg Gly Gly Glu Gly 380 385 390	1803

CAA AAT GGA GGC CTT CCG TTT CCT TTC CCA GAT ATT TCC AGG AGA GTC Gln Asn Gly Gly Leu Pro Phe Pro Phe Pro Asp Ile Ser Arg Arg Val 395 400 405 410	1851
TGG AAT GAA GAG GGA GAA GAT GGG CTC CCT CGG CCA AAG GAC CCT GTC Trp Asn Glu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gly Leu Pro Arg Pro Lys Asp Pro Val 415 420 425	1899
ATT CCC AGC ATA CAA CTG TTT CCT GGT CTC AGA GAG CCA GAA GAG GTG Ile Pro Ser Ile Gln Leu Phe Pro Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Glu Glu Val 430 435 440	1947
CAA GGG AGC GTG GAT ATT GCC CTG TCT GTC AAA TGT GAC AAT GAG AAG Gln Gly Ser Val Asp Ile Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Lys 445 450 455	1995
ATG ATC GTG GCT GTA GAA AAA GAT TCT TTT CAG GCC AGT GGC TAC TCG Met Ile Val Ala Val Glu Lys Asp Ser Phe Gln Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser 460 465 470	2043
GGG ATG GAC GTC ACC CTG TTG GAT CCT ACC TGC AAG GCC AAG ATG AAT Gly Met Asp Val Thr Leu Leu Asp Pro Thr Cys Lys Ala Lys Met Asn 475 480 485 490	2091
GGC ACA CAC TTT GTT TTG GAG TCT CCT CTG AAT GGC TGC GGT ACT CGG Gly Thr His Phe Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Gly Cys Gly Thr Arg 495 500 505	2139
CCC CGG TGG TCA GCC CTT GAT GGT GTG GTC TAC TAT AAC TCC ATT GTG Pro Arg Trp Ser Ala Leu Asp Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ile Val 510 515 520	2187
ATA CAG GTT CCA GCC CTT GGG GAC AGT AGT GGT TGG CCA GAT GGT TAT Ile Gln Val Pro Ala Leu Gly Asp Ser Ser Gly Trp Pro Asp Gly Tyr 525 530 535	2235
GAA GAT CTG GAG TCA GGT GAT AAT GGA TTT CCG GGA GAT ATG GAT GAA Glu Asp Leu Glu Ser Gly Asp Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly Asp Met Asp Glu 540 545 550	2283
GGA GAT GCT TCC CTG TTC ACC CGA CCT GAA ATC GTG GTG TTT AAT TGC Gly Asp Ala Ser Leu Phe Thr Arg Pro Glu Ile Val Val Phe Asn Cys 555 560 565 570	2331
AGC CTT CAG CAG GTG AGG AAC CCC AGC AGC TTC CAG GAA CAG CCC CAC Ser Leu Gln Gln Val Arg Asn Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Gln Pro His 575 580 585	2379
GGA AAC ATC ACC TTC AAC ATG GAG CTA TAC AAC ACT GAC CTC TTT TTG Gly Asn Ile Thr Phe Asn Met Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu 590 595 600	2427
GTG CCC TCC CAG GGC GTC TTC TCT GTG CCA GAG AAT GGA CAC GTT TAT Val Pro Ser Gln Gly Val Phe Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Gly His Val Tyr 605 610 615	2475
GTT GAG GTA TCT GTT ACT AAG GCT GAA CAA GAA CTG GGA TTT GCC ATC Val Glu Val Ser Val Thr Lys Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu Gly Phe Ala Ile 620 625 630	2523
CAA ACG TGC TTT ATC TCT CCA TAT TCG AAC CCT GAT AGG ATG TCT CAT Gln Thr Cys Phe Ile Ser Pro Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Arg Met Ser His 635 640 645 650	2571
TAC ACC ATT ATT GAG AAT ATT TGT CCT AAA GAT GAA TCT GTG AAA TTC Tyr Thr Ile Ile Glu Asn Ile Cys Pro Lys Asp Glu Ser Val Lys Phe 655 660 665	2619

TAC AGT CCC AAG AGA GTG CAC TTC CCT ATC CCG CAA GCT GAC ATG GAT Tyr Ser Pro Lys Arg Val His Phe Pro Ile Pro Gln Ala Asp Met Asp 670 675 680	2667
AAG AAG CGA TTC AGC TTT GTC TTC AAG CCT GTC TTC AAC ACC TCA CTG Lys Lys Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Phe Lys Pro Val Phe Asn Thr Ser Leu 685 690 695	2715
CTC TTT CTA CAG TGT GAG CTG ACG CTG TGT ACG AAG ATG GAG AAG CAC Leu Phe Leu Gln Cys Glu Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Lys Met Glu Lys His 700 705 710	2763
CCC CAG AAG TTG CCT AAG TGT GTG CCT CCT GAC GAA GCC TGC ACC TCG Pro Gln Lys Leu Pro Lys Cys Val Pro Pro Asp Glu Ala Cys Thr Ser 715 720 725 730	2811
CTG GAC GCC TCG ATA ATC TGG GCC ATG ATG CAG AAT AAG AAG ACG TTC Leu Asp Ala Ser Ile Ile Trp Ala Met Met Gln Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe 735 740 745	2859
ACC AAG CCC CTT GCT GTG ATC CAC CAT GAA GCA GAA TCT AAA GAA AAA Thr Lys Pro Leu Ala Val Ile His His Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys Glu Lys 750 755 760	2907
GGT CCA AGC ATG AAG GAA CCA AAT CCA ATT TCT CCA CCA ATT TTC CAT Gly Pro Ser Met Lys Glu Pro Asn Pro Ile Ser Pro Pro Ile Phe His 765 770 775	2955
GGT CTG GAC ACC CTA ACC GTG ATG GGC ATT GCG TTT GCA GCC TTT GTG Gly Leu Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val 780 785 790	3003
ATC GGA GCA CTC CTG ACG GGG GCC TTG TGG TAC ATC TAT TCT CAC ACA Ile Gly Ala Leu Leu Thr Gly Ala Leu Trp Tyr Ile Tyr Ser His Thr 795 800 805 810	3051
GGG GAG ACA GCA GGA AGG CAG CAA GTC CCC ACC TCC CCG CCA GCC TCG Gly Glu Thr Ala Gly Arg Gln Gln Val Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser 815 820 825	3099
GAA AAC AGC AGT GCT GCC CAC AGC ATC GGC AGC ACG CAG AGC ACG CCT Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Ala His Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro 830 835 840	3147
TGC TCC AGC AGC AGC ACG GCC TAGCCCAACC CAGGCCAAC CCGGCCAAC Cys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala 845	3198
CCAGCCCCAGC CCAGCTCAGC TCAGCTACTC CAAGGGCAGG ACCAATGGCT GAGCCTCGTG	3258
TCCAGACTCA GAGGGCTGGA TTTTGGTCC CTTGTAAAGA CAGAGTGAAT TTCAGTATAA	3318
AGATCACCCG TTGTATTACAC CCCACACCCA GGGCTAGTAT AAACATGACC CTGGGCTTCT	3378
GTACCACACT AGAATTCTAT TGAGAAAAGCT AAAATGGTGG TCTTCTCCAC CAGCCCCCTCA	3438
CAGGCTTGGG GGTTTTCTAT GTGAAACACA TGCCAGTTTT TAAAATGCTG CTTTGTCCAG	3498
GTGAGAACAT CCATAATTTG GGGCCCTGAG TTTTACCCAG ACTCAAGGAG TTGGTAAAGG	3558
GTAAATAGCC AGATAGTAGA ACCAGTGAGG AGATGCGGCC AAAGATTCTT TATATCTGAA	3618
CCAAGATGTA AAACAAGAAA TGCTTGAGG CTTCTAAAGC GATCCTCCTG TCTAATTTC	3678
ACCTTGTCT GGATGCACTC TTCTGACCTT GCTGCCACAA CCTGTGGGGT CTGATGTGTC	3738
CCAAGATGGG TGCTGCCCTC AGGGACTGCA CCCTGACAAG TGTTAAGGCA ACATTCCCTG	3798

CTTGTGCCCT GGGCCAAAAC CAATGCTGAT GACCTTATCA GCTTCCTGTT TCTTCCCATA	3858
CTGCATACAC CACTGCAAAA TGTCTTAATG CAAATTGT ATTTCCTTACA GGCCCTACAGA	3918
AATTGAAAAT GACCAAAATC AGGAACCACA GATTTGTGCC CATTCTTAAT ATTTGTTCT	3978
GCAAATTAAT GTATAATTG AGGTGAAATT CAGTTATAAAA GTCAAGGACG AATTGACACA	4038
GTGATATATT TCTATGTGTA TGCAAGTACA AGTATATAAT ATGTCACCTG GCACATTCAT	4098
TTTCTCAGTT GAAGAAGAGA AAATTTGAAA ATGTCCTTAT GCTTTAGAG TTGCAACTTA	4158
AGTATATTTG GTAGGGTGAG TGTTCCACT CAAAATATGT CAACTAAAAA AAAAAA	4213

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 849 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Met Thr Ser His Tyr Val Ile Ala Ile Phe Ala Leu Met Ser Phe Cys	
1 5 10 15	
Leu Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Glu Pro Gly Ala Leu Cys Glu Leu Ser Pro	
20 25 30	
Val Ser Ala Ser His Pro Val Gln Ala Leu Met Glu Ser Phe Thr Val	
35 40 45	
Leu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ser Arg Gly Thr Thr Gly Leu Pro Gln Glu Val	
50 55 60	
His Val Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Leu Gln Arg	
65 70 75 80	
Glu Val Thr Leu His Leu Asn Pro Ile Ser Ser Val His Ile His His	
85 90 95	
Lys Ser Val Val Phe Leu Leu Asn Ser Pro His Pro Leu Val Trp His	
100 105 110	
Leu Lys Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Thr Gly Val Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Val	
115 120 125	
Ser Glu Gly Ser Val Val Gln Phe Ser Ser Ala Asn Phe Ser Leu Thr	
130 135 140	
Ala Glu Thr Glu Glu Arg Asn Phe Pro His Gly Asn Glu His Leu Leu	
145 150 155 160	
Asn Trp Ala Arg Lys Glu Tyr Gly Ala Val Thr Ser Phe Thr Glu Leu	
165 170 175	
Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Ile Tyr Ile Lys Val Gly Glu Asp Gln Val Phe	
180 185 190	
Pro Pro Lys Cys Asn Ile Gly Lys Asn Phe Leu Ser Leu Asn Tyr Leu	
195 200 205	
Ala Glu Tyr Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Glu Gly Cys Val Met Ser Ser	
210 215 220	

Gln Pro Gln Asn Glu Glu Val His Ile Ile Glu Leu Ile Thr Pro Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Asn Pro Tyr Ser Ala Phe Gln Val Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Ile Arg
 245 250 255
 Pro Ser Gln Glu Asp Leu Glu Val Val Lys Asn Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu
 260 265 270
 Lys Cys Lys Lys Ser Val Asn Trp Val Ile Lys Ser Phe Asp Val Lys
 275 280 285
 Gly Ser Leu Lys Ile Ile Ala Pro Asn Ser Ile Gly Phe Gly Lys Glu
 290 295 300
 Ser Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Met Thr Lys Ser Ile Arg Asp Asp Ile Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Thr Gln Gly Asn Leu Val Lys Trp Ala Leu Asp Asn Gly Tyr Ser
 325 330 335
 Pro Ile Thr Ser Tyr Thr Met Ala Pro Val Ala Ile Val Phe His Leu
 340 345 350
 Arg Leu Glu Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Gly Asp Glu Glu Val His Thr Ile
 355 360 365
 Pro Pro Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Leu Asp Pro Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu
 370 375 380
 Gln Asn Pro Pro Ile Arg Gly Gly Glu Gly Gln Asn Gly Gly Leu Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Phe Pro Phe Pro Asp Ile Ser Arg Arg Val Trp Asn Glu Glu Gly Glu
 405 410 415
 Asp Gly Leu Pro Arg Pro Lys Asp Pro Val Ile Pro Ser Ile Gln Leu
 420 425 430
 Phe Pro Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Glu Glu Val Gln Gly Ser Val Asp Ile
 435 440 445
 Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Lys Met Ile Val Ala Val Glu
 450 455 460
 Lys Asp Ser Phe Gln Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Gly Met Asp Val Thr Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Asp Pro Thr Cys Lys Ala Lys Met Asn Gly Thr His Phe Val Leu
 485 490 495
 Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Gly Cys Gly Thr Arg Pro Arg Trp Ser Ala Leu
 500 505 510
 Asp Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ile Val Ile Gln Val Pro Ala Leu
 515 520 525
 Gly Asp Ser Ser Gly Trp Pro Asp Gly Tyr Glu Asp Leu Glu Ser Gly
 530 535 540
 Asp Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly Asp Met Asp Glu Gly Asp Ala Ser Leu Phe
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Arg Pro Glu Ile Val Val Phe Asn Cys Ser Leu Gln Gln Val Arg
 565 570 575

Asn Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Gln Pro His Gly Asn Ile Thr Phe Asn
580 585 590

Met Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Gly Val
595 600 605

Phe Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Gly His Val Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Val Thr
610 615 620

Lys Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu Gly Phe Ala Ile Gln Thr Cys Phe Ile Ser
625 630 635 640

Pro Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Arg Met Ser His Tyr Thr Ile Ile Glu Asn
645 650 655

Ile Cys Pro Lys Asp Glu Ser Val Lys Phe Tyr Ser Pro Lys Arg Val
660 665 670

His Phe Pro Ile Pro Gln Ala Asp Met Asp Lys Lys Arg Phe Ser Phe
675 680 685

Val Phe Lys Pro Val Phe Asn Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Gln Cys Glu
690 695 700

Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Lys Met Glu Lys His Pro Gln Lys Leu Pro Lys
705 710 715 720

Cys Val Pro Pro Asp Glu Ala Cys Thr Ser Leu Asp Ala Ser Ile Ile
725 730 735

Trp Ala Met Met Gln Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe Thr Lys Pro Leu Ala Val
740 745 750

Ile His His Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys Glu Lys Gly Pro Ser Met Lys Glu
755 760 765

Pro Asn Pro Ile Ser Pro Pro Ile Phe His Gly Leu Asp Thr Leu Thr
770 775 780

Val Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val Ile Gly Ala Leu Leu Thr
785 790 795 800

Gly Ala Leu Trp Tyr Ile Tyr Ser His Thr Gly Glu Thr Ala Gly Arg
805 810 815

Gln Gln Val Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Ala
820 825 830

His Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro Cys Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr
835 840 845

Ala

We claim:

1. A polypeptide of at least 155 amino acids that binds to TGF- β and that has a sequence consisting essentially of a sequence from a portion of a mammalian betaglycan within about one-third of the extracellular domain closest to the cell membrane.

2. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the portion of a mammalian betaglycan is about one-fifth of the extracellular domain of a mammalian betaglycan closest to the cell membrane.

10 3. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the portion of a mammalian betaglycan is about one-fourth of the extracellular domain of a mammalian betaglycan closest to the cell membrane.

15 4. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the mammalian betaglycan is from a human, rat or pig.

5. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the sequence consists essentially of at least amino acids 615 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2.

20 6. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the sequence consists essentially of at least amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2.

25 7. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the sequence consists essentially of amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2.

8. A soluble polypeptide having the formula A-B-C, wherein A is a sequence excluding amino acid sequences of more than 4 amino acids from amino acids 1 to 543 of SEQ ID NO: 2; B is an amino acid sequence 5 consisting essentially of at least amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2 to at most amino acids 501 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2; and C is an amino acid sequence.

9. The polypeptide of claim 8 wherein A and C have no more than 100 amino acids.

10 10. A soluble polypeptide having the formula A-B-C, wherein A is an amino acid sequence excluding sequences of more than 4 amino acids from amino acids 1 to 543 of SEQ ID NO 2; B is at least 155 amino acids in a sequence consisting essentially of an amino acid sequence 15 within amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2; and C is an amino acid sequence.

11. The polypeptide of claim 10 wherein A and C have no more than 100 amino acids.

12. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding 20 any of the polypeptides of claims 1 to 11.

13. An expression vector comprising an expression control sequence operatively linked to a nucleic acid of claim 12.

14. A prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell 25 transfected with an expression vector of claim 13 and capable of expressing a nucleic acid of claim 12.

15. A method of detecting TGF- β in a sample comprising contacting the sample with a polypeptide of claim 1 and determining the amount of TGF- β bound to the polypeptide.

5 16. A method of isolating TGF- β from a sample comprising contacting the sample with a polypeptide of claim 1 bound to a solid support to allow binding of TGF- β to the polypeptide and isolating the TGF- β from the polypeptide.

10 17. A method of enhancing the binding of TGF- β to type II receptor comprising contacting a cell bearing a type II receptor with TGF- β and a polypeptide of claim 1.

15 18. A method of enhancing suppression of cell growth by TGF- β comprising contacting a cell with TGF- β and a polypeptide of claim 1.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, 8 or 10 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 20. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 19 further comprising TGF- β .

21. A method of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the enhanced binding of TGF- β to type II receptor or by the enhanced suppression of cell growth by TGF- β comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having a polypeptide of claim 1.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein the pharmaceutical composition further comprises TGF- β .

23. A decoy betaglycan polypeptide.

24. The decoy betaglycan polypeptide of claim
23 having a disabling modification within about one-
fourth of the extracellular domain of a mammalian
5 betaglycan closest to the cell membrane.

25. The decoy betaglycan polypeptide of claim
24 having a disabling modification within the sequence of
amino acids 543 to 769 of SEQ ID NO:2.

26. A method of treating a subject with a
10 condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β
to a TGF- β receptor or by the inhibition of the
suppression of cell growth by TGF- β comprising
administering to the subject a therapeutically effective
amount of a pharmaceutical composition having a decoy
15 betaglycan polypeptide.

27. A method of suppressing TGF- β -induced
deposition of extracellular matrix in a subject
comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically
effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having a
20 decoy betaglycan polypeptide.

28. An anti-betaglycan-binding-site antibody.

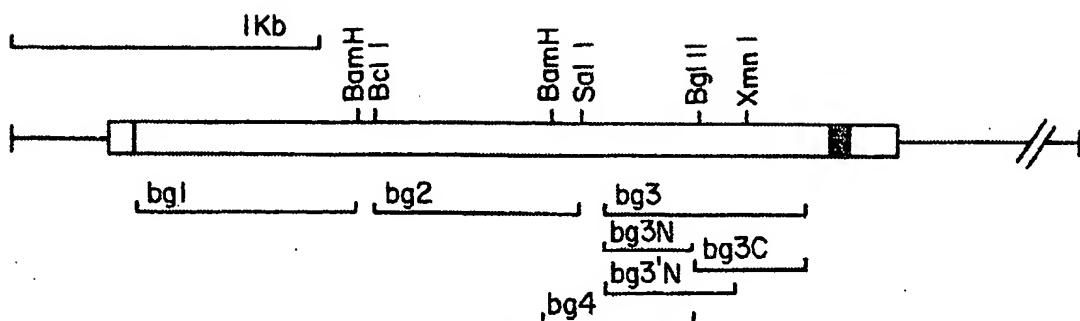
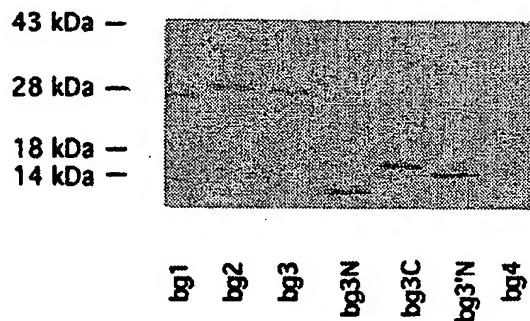
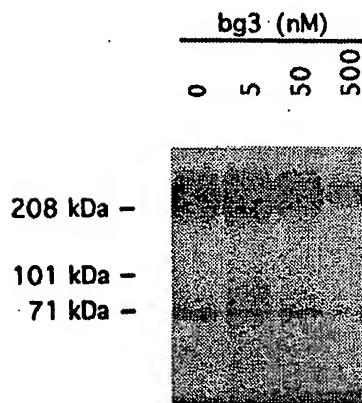
29. A method of treating a subject with a
condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β
to a TGF- β receptor or by the inhibition of the
25 suppression of cell growth by TGF- β comprising
administering to the subject a therapeutically effective
amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-
betaglycan-binding-site antibody of claim 28.

30. A method of suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of extracellular matrix in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having
5 an anti-beta-glycan-binding-site antibody of claim 28.

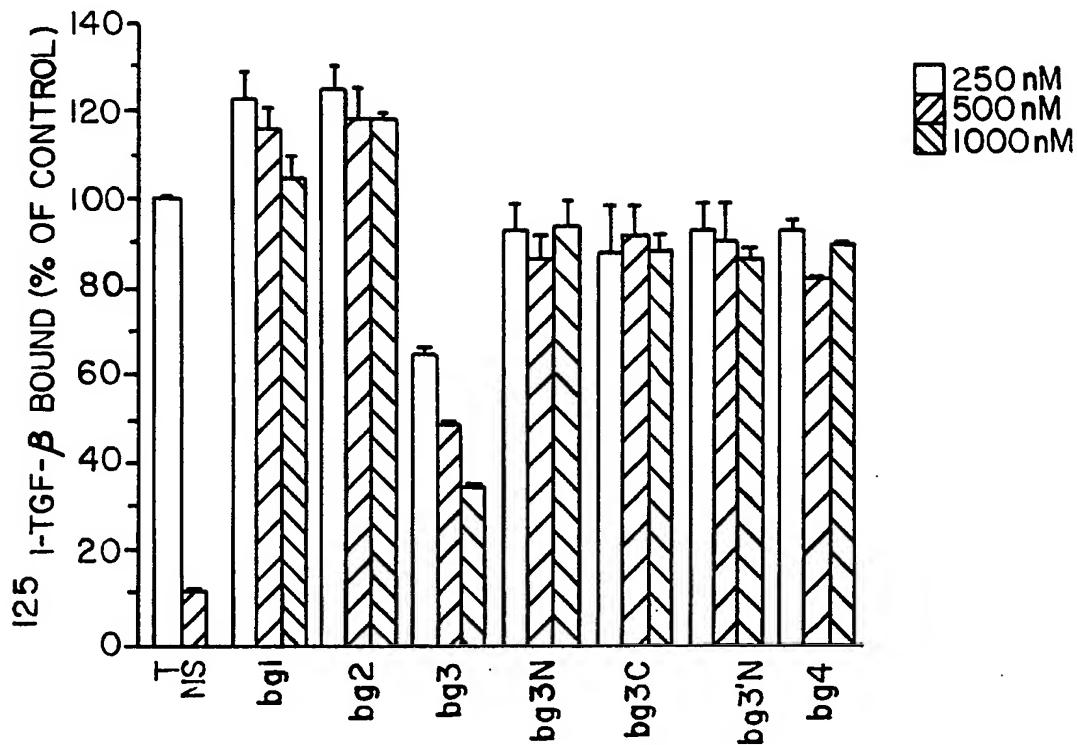
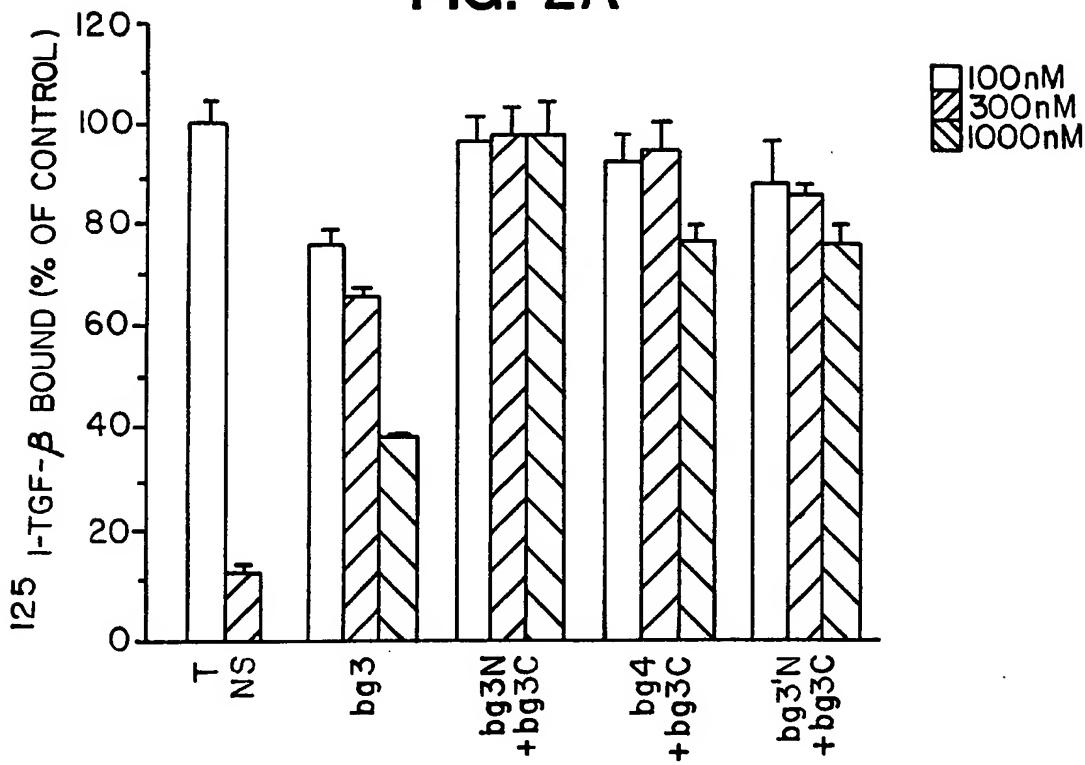
31. An anti-idiotypic antibody that mimics the ability of a polypeptide of claim 1 to bind TGF- β but that lacks the biological function of enhancing binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or suppressing cell growth.

10 32. A method of treating a subject with a condition ameliorated by the diminished binding of TGF- β to a TGF- β receptor or by the inhibition of the suppression of cell growth by TGF- β comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective
15 amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-idiotypic antibody of claim 31.

33. A method of suppressing TGF- β -induced deposition of extracellular matrix in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically
20 effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition having an anti-idiotypic antibody of claim 31.

**FIG. 1A****FIG. 1B****FIG. 3**

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**FIG. 2A****FIG. 2B**

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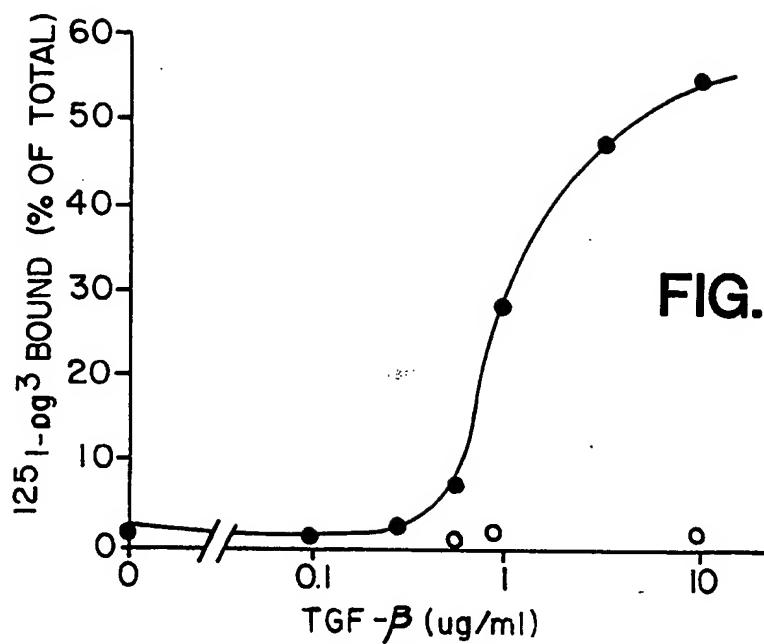


FIG. 4A

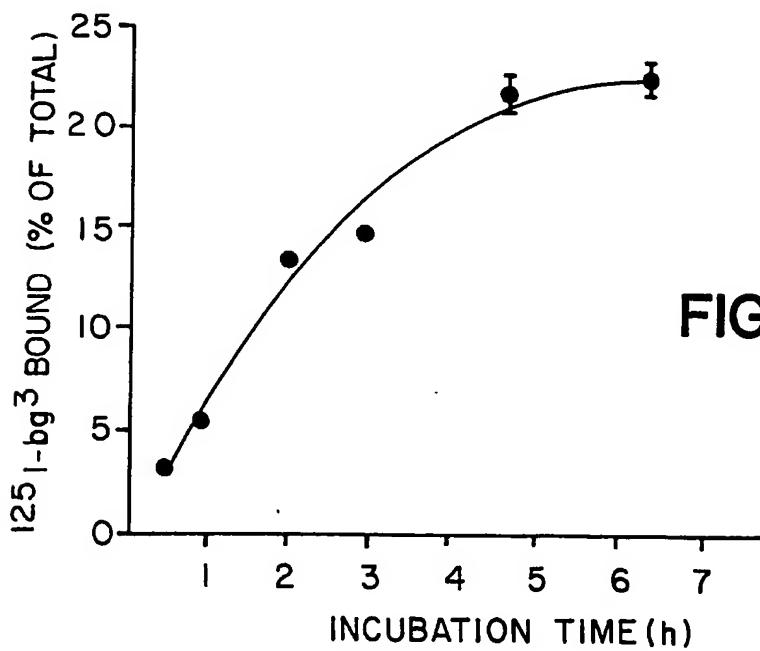
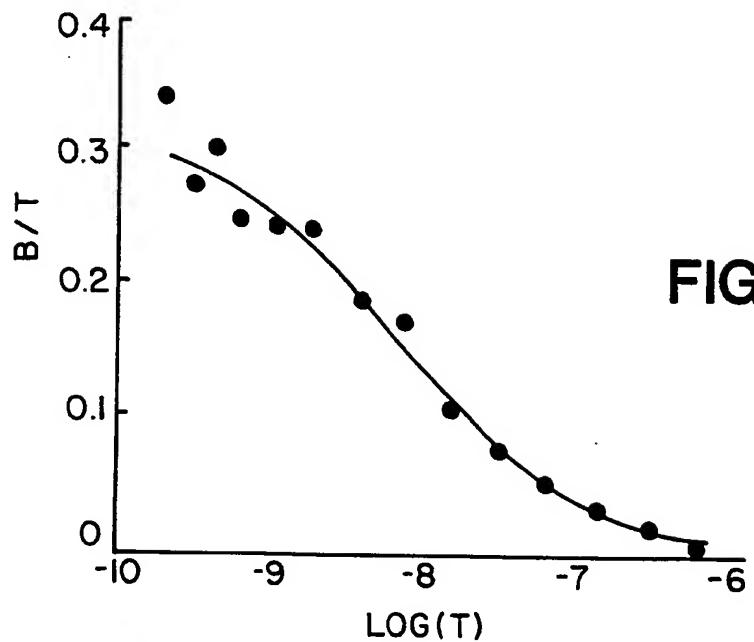
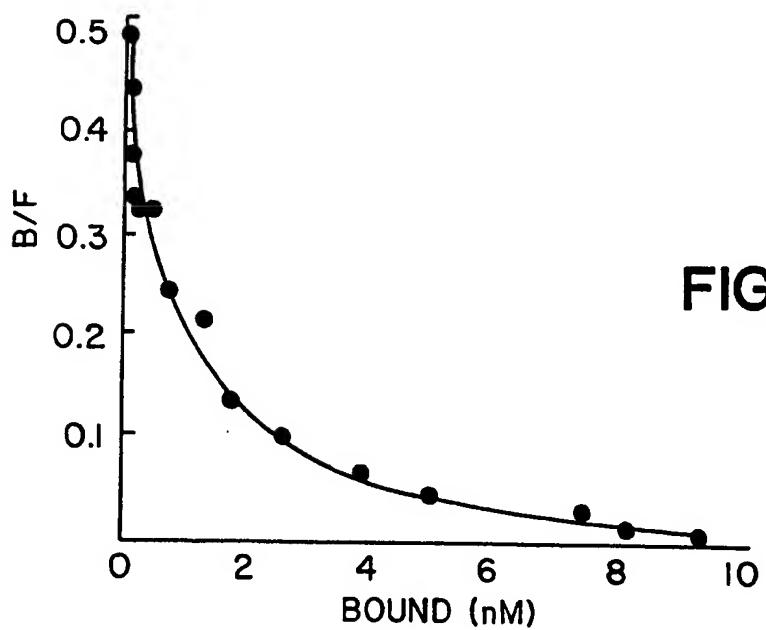


FIG. 4B

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**FIG. 5A****FIG. 5B**

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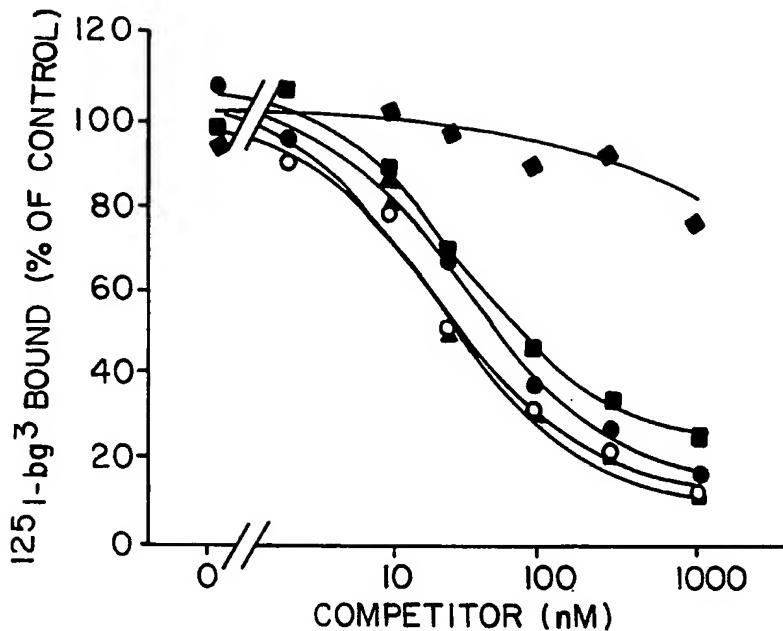


FIG. 6

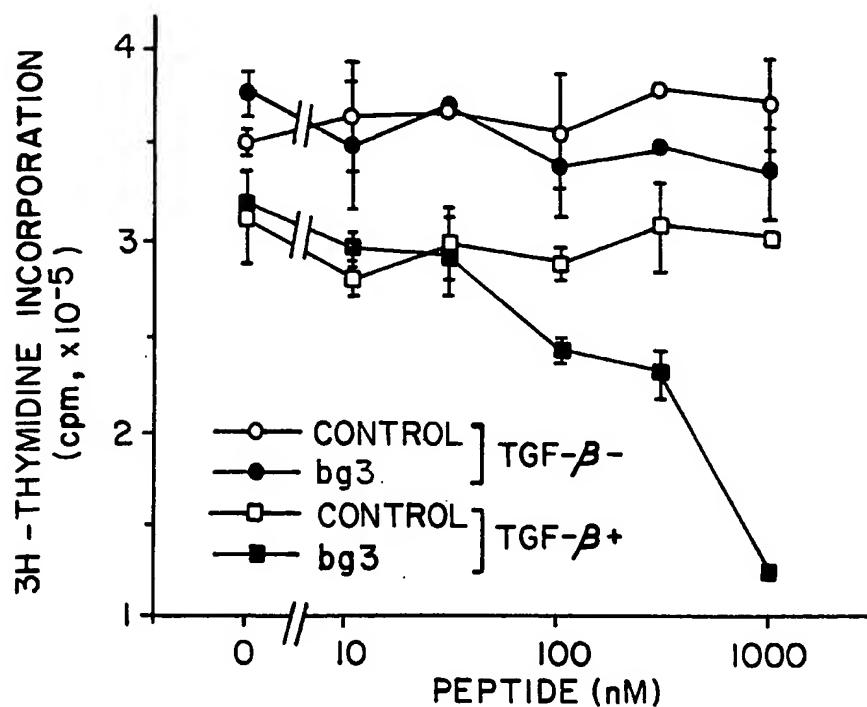


FIG. 7

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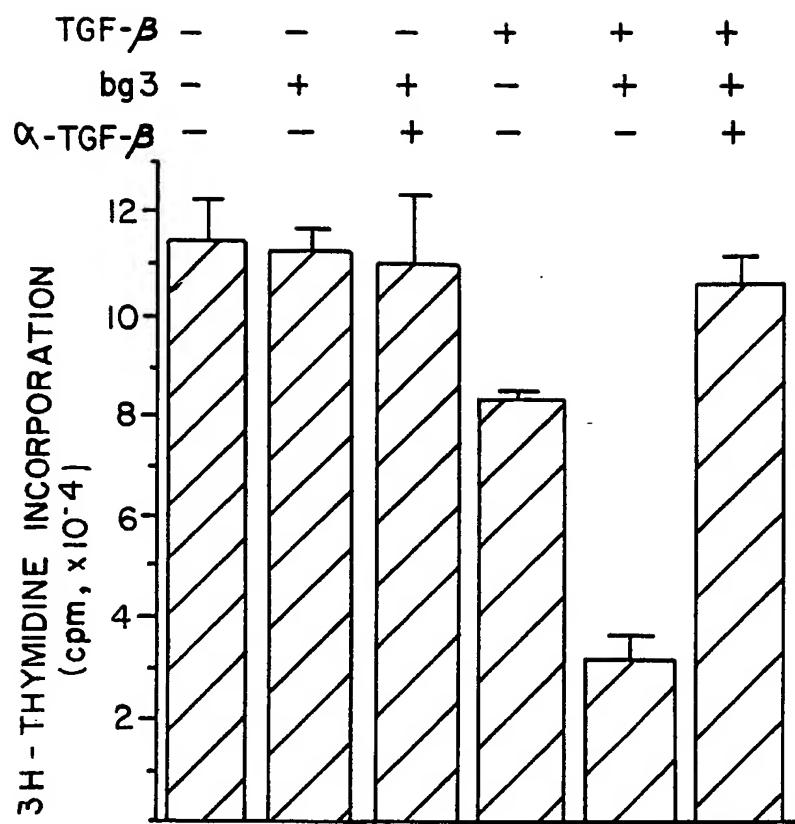


FIG. 8

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-240
 CAGGAGGTGA AAGTCCCCGG CGGTCCGGAT GGCGCAGTTG CACTGCGCTG CTGAGCTCGC
 GGCCGCCTGC GCACACTGGG GGGACTCGCT TCGGCTAGTA ACTCCTCCAC CTCGCCGGCG
 ACGACCGGTC CTGGACACGC TGCTGCGAG GCAAGTTGAA CAGTGCAGAG AAGGATCTTA
 AAGCTACACC CGACTTGCCA CGATTGCCTT CAATCTGAAG AACCAAAGGC TGTTGGAGAG -1

ATG	GCA	GTG	ACA	TCC	CAC	CAC	ATG	ATC	CCG	GTG	ATG	GTT	GTC	CTG	ATG	48
Met	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser	His	His	Met	Ile	Pro	Val	Met	Val	Val	Leu	Met	
1					5				10					15		

AGC	GCC	TGC	CTG	GCC	ACC	GCC	GGT	CCA	GAG	CCC	AGC	ACC	CGG	TGT	GAA	96
Ser	Ala	Cys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Pro	Glu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Arg	Cys	Glu	
20					25							30				

CTG	TCA	CCA	ATC	AAC	GCC	TCT	CAC	CCA	GTC	CAG	GCC	TTG	ATG	GAG	AGC	144
Leu	Ser	Pro	Ile	Asn	Ala	Ser	His	Pro	Val	Gln	Ala	Leu	Met	Glu	Ser	
35					40					45						

TTC	ACC	GTT	CTG	TCT	GGC	TGT	GCC	AGC	AGA	GGC	ACC	ACC	GGG	CTG	CCA	192
Phe	Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly	Cys	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly	Leu	Pro	
50					55					60						

AGG	GAG	GTC	CAT	GTC	CTA	AAC	CTC	CGA	AGT	ACA	GAT	CAG	GGA	CCA	GGC	240
Arg	Glu	Val	His	Val	Leu	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Thr	Asp	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	
65					70				75			80				

CAG	CGG	CAG	AGA	GAG	GTT	ACC	CTG	CAC	CTG	AAC	CCC	ATT	GCC	TCG	GTG	288
Gln	Arg	Gln	Arg	Glu	Val	Thr	Leu	His	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ile	Ala	Ser	Val	
85					90				95							

CAC	ACT	CAC	CAC	AAA	CCT	ATC	GTG	TTC	CTG	CTC	AAC	TCC	CCC	CAG	CCC	336
His	Thr	His	His	Lys	Pro	Ile	Val	Phe	Leu	Leu	Asn	Ser	Pro	Gln	Pro	
100					105				110							

CTG	GTG	TGG	CAT	CTG	AAG	ACG	GAG	AGA	CTG	GCC	GCT	GGT	GTC	CCC	AGA	384
Leu	Val	Trp	His	Leu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Arg	
115					120				125							

CTC	TTC	CTG	GTT	TCG	GAG	GGT	TCT	GTG	GTC	CAG	TTT	CCA	TCA	GGA	AAC	432
Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Gln	Phe	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asn	
130					135				140							

TTC	TCC	TTG	ACA	GCA	GAA	ACA	GAG	GAA	AGG	AAT	TTC	CCT	CAA	GAA	AAT	480
Phe	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Arg	Asn	Phe	Pro	Gln	Glu	Asn	
145					150				155			160				

GAA	CAT	CTC	GTG	CGC	TGG	GCC	CAA	AAG	GAA	TAT	GGA	GCA	GTG	ACT	TCG	528
Glu	His	Leu	Val	Arg	Trp	Ala	Gln	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser	
165					170				175							

FIG. 9A

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TTC ACT GAA CTC AAG ATA GCA AGA AAC ATC TAT ATT AAA GTG GGA GAA Phe Thr Glu Leu Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Ile Tyr Ile Lys Val Gly Glu 180 185 190	576
GAT CAA GTG TTT CCT CCT ACG TGT AAC ATA GGG AAG AAT TTC CTC TCA Asp Gln Val Phe Pro Pro Thr Cys Asn Ile Gly Lys Asn Phe Leu Ser 195 200 205	624
CTC AAT TAC CTT GCC GAG TAC CTT CAA CCC AAA GCC GCC GAA GGT TGT Leu Asn Tyr Leu Ala Glu Tyr Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Glu Gly Cys 210 215 220	672
GTC CTG CCC AGT CAG CCC CAT GAA AAG GAA GTA CAC ATC ATC GAG TTA Val Leu Pro Ser Gln Pro His Glu Lys Glu Val His Ile Ile Glu Leu 225 230 235 240	720
ATT ACC CCC AGC TCG AAC CCT TAC AGC GCT TTC CAG GTG GAT ATA ATA Ile Thr Pro Ser Ser Asn Pro Tyr Ser Ala Phe Gln Val Asp Ile Ile 245 250 255	768
GTT GAC ATA CGA CCT GCT CAA GAG GAT CCC GAG GTG GTC AAA AAC CTT Val Asp Ile Arg Pro Ala Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Val Lys Asn Leu 260 265 270	816
GTC CTG ATC TTG AAG TGC AAA AAG TCT GTC AAC TGG GTG ATC AAG TCT Val Leu Ile Leu Lys Cys Lys Lys Ser Val Asn Trp Val Ile Lys Ser 275 280 285	864
TTT GAC GTC AAG GGA AAC TTG AAA GTC ATT GCT CCC AAC AGT ATC GGC Phe Asp Val Lys Gly Asn Leu Lys Val Ile Ala Pro Asn Ser Ile Gly 290 295 300	912
TTT GGA AAA GAG AGT GAA CGA TCC ATG ACA ATG ACC AAA TTG GTA AGA Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Met Thr Lys Leu Val Arg 305 310 315 320	960
GAT GAC ATC CCT TCC ACC CAA GAG AAT CTG ATG AAG TGG GCA CTG GAC Asp Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr Gln Glu Asn Leu Met Lys Trp Ala Leu Asp 325 330 335	1008
AAT GGC TAC AGG CCA GTG ACG TCA TAC ACA ATG GCT CCC GTG GCT AAT Asn Gly Tyr Arg Pro Val Thr Ser Tyr Thr Met Ala Pro Val Ala Asn 340 345 350	1056
AGA TTT CAT CTT CGG CTT GAG AAC AAC GAG GAG ATG AGA GAT GAG GAA Arg Phe His Leu Arg Leu Glu Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Arg Asp Glu Glu 355 360 365	1104

FIG. 9B

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GTC CAC ACC ATT CCT CCT GAG CTT CGT ATC CTG CTG GAC CCT GAC CAC	1152
Val His Thr Ile Pro Pro Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Leu Asp Pro Asp His	
370 375 380	
CCG CCC GCC CTG GAC AAC CCA CTC TTC CCA GGA GAG GGA AGC CCA AAT	1200
Pro Pro Ala Leu Asp Asn Pro Leu Phe Pro Gly Glu Gly Ser Pro Asn	
385 390 395 400	
GGT GGT CTC CCC TTT CCA TTC CCG GAT ATC CCC AGG AGA GGC TGG AAG	1248
Gly Gly Leu Pro Phe Pro Asp Ile Pro Arg Arg Gly Trp Lys	
405 410 415	
GAG GGC GAA GAT AGG ATC CCC CGG CCA AAG CAG CCC ATC GTT CCC AGT	1296
Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Ile Pro Arg Pro Lys Gln Pro Ile Val Pro Ser	
420 425 430	
GTT CAA CTG CTT CCT GAC CAC CGA GAA CCA GAA GAA GTG CAA GGG GGC	1344
Val Gln Leu Leu Pro Asp His Arg Glu Pro Glu Val Gln Gly Gly	
435 440 445	
GTG GAC ATC GCC CTG TCA GTC AAA TGT GAC CAT GAA AAG ATG GTC GTG	1392
Val Asp Ile Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Cys Asp His Glu Lys Met Val Val	
450 455 460	
GCT GTA GAC AAA GAC TCT TTC CAG ACC AAT GGC TAC TCA GGG ATG GAG	1440
Ala Val Asp Lys Asp Ser Phe Gln Thr Asn Gly Tyr Ser Gly Met Glu	
465 470 475 480	
CTC ACC CTG TTG GAT CCT TCG TGT AAA GCC AAA ATG AAT GGT ACT CAC	1488
Leu Thr Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Cys Lys Ala Lys Met Asn Gly Thr His	
485 490 495	
TTT GTT CTC GAG TCT CCC CTG AAT GGC TGT GGT ACT CGA CAT CGG AGG	1536
Phe Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Gly Cys Gly Thr Arg His Arg Arg	
500 505 510	
TCG ACC CCG GAT GGT GTG GTT TAC TAT AAC TCT ATT GTG GTG CAG GCT	1584
Ser Thr Pro Asp Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ile Val Val Gln Ala	
515 520 525	
CCG TCC CCT GGG GAT AGC AGT GGC TGG CCT GAT GGC TAT GAA GAC TTG	1632
Pro Ser Pro Gly Asp Ser Ser Gly Trp Pro Asp Gly Tyr Glu Asp Leu	
530 535 540	
GAG TCA GGC GAT AAT GGA TTT CCT GGA GAC GGG GAT GAA GGA GAA ACT	1680
Glu Ser Gly Asp Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly Asp Gly Asp Glu Gly Glu Thr	
545 550 555 560	

FIG. 9C

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GCC CCC CTG AGC CGA GCT GGA GTG GTG GTG TTT AAC TGC AGC TTG CGG 1728
 Ala Pro Leu Ser Arg Ala Gly Val Val Val Phe Asn Cys Ser Leu Arg
 565 570 575

 CAG CTG AGG AAT CCC AGT GGC TTC CAG GGC CAG CTC GAT GGA AAT GCT 1776
 Gln Leu Arg Asn Pro Ser Gly Phe Gln Gly Gln Leu Asp Gly Asn Ala
 580 585 590

 ACC TTC AAC ATG GAG CTG TAT AAC ACA GAC CTC TTT CTG GTG CCC TCC 1824
 Thr Phe Asn Met Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Val Pro Ser
 595 600 605

 CCA GGG GTC TTC TCT GTG GCA GAG AAC GAG CAT GTT TAT GTT GAG GTG 1872
 Pro Gly Val Phe Ser Val Ala Glu Asn Glu His Val Tyr Val Glu Val
 610 615 620

 TCT GTC ACC AAG GCT GAC CAA GAT CTG GGA TTC GCC ATC CAA ACC TGC 1920
 Ser Val Thr Lys Ala Asp Gln Asp Leu Gly Phe Ala Ile Gln Thr Cys
 625 630 635 640

 TTT CTC TCT CCA TAC TCC AAC CCA GAC AGA ATG TCT GAT TAC ACC ATC 1968
 Phe Leu Ser Pro Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Arg Met Ser Asp Tyr Thr Ile
 645 650 655

 ATC GAG AAC ATC TGT CCG AAA GAC GAC TCT GTG AAG TTC TAC AGC TCC 2016
 Ile Glu Asn Ile Cys Pro Lys Asp Asp Ser Val Lys Phe Tyr Ser Ser
 660 665 670

 AAG AGA GTG CAC TTT CCC ATC CCG CAT GCT GAG GTG GAC AAG AAG CGC 2064
 Lys Arg Val His Phe Pro Ile Pro His Ala Glu Val Asp Lys Lys Arg
 675 680 685

 TTC AGC TTC CTG TTC AAG TCT GTG TTC AAC ACC TCC CTG CTC TTC CTG 2122
 Phe Ser Phe Leu Phe Lys Ser Val Phe Asn Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu
 690 695 700

 CAC TGC GAG TTG ACT CTG TGC TCC AGG AAG AAG GGC TCC CTG AAG CTG 2160
 His Cys Glu Leu Thr Leu Cys Ser Arg Lys Lys Gly Ser Leu Lys Leu
 705 710 715 720

 CCG AGG TGT GTC ACT CCT GAC GAC GCC TGC ACT TCT CTC GAT GCC ACC 2208
 Pro Arg Cys Val Thr Pro Asp Asp Ala Cys Thr Ser Leu Asp Ala Thr
 725 730 735

 ATG ATC TGG ACC ATG ATG CAG AAT AAG AAG ACA TTC ACC AAG CCC CTG 2256
 Met Ile Trp Thr Met Met Gln Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe Thr Lys Pro Leu
 740 745 750

FIG. 9D

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GCT GTG GTC CTC CAG GTA GAC TAT AAA GAA AAT GTT CCC AGC ACT AAG	2304
Ala Val Val Leu Gln Val Asp Tyr Lys Glu Asn Val Pro Ser Thr Lys	
755	760
765	
GAT TCC AGT CCA ATT CCT CCT CCT CCA CAG ATT TTC CAT GGC CTG	2352
Asp Ser Ser Pro Ile Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Phe His Gly Leu	
770	775
780	
GAC ACG CTC ACC GTG ATG GGC ATT GCA TTT GCA GCA TTT GTG ATC GGA	2400
Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val Ile Gly	
785	790
795	800
GCG CTC CTG ACG GGG GCC TTG TGG TAC ATC TAC TCC CAC ACA GGG GAG	2448
Ala Leu Leu Thr Gly Ala Leu Trp Tyr Ile Tyr Ser His Thr Gly Glu	
805	810
815	
ACA GCA CGA AGG CAG CAA GTC CCT ACC TCG CCG CCA GCC TCG GAG AAC	2496
Thr Ala Arg Arg Gln Gln Val Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Glu Asn	
820	825
830	
AGC AGC GCG GCC CAC AGC ATC GGC AGC ACT CAG AGT ACC CCC TGC TCT	2544
Ser Ser Ala Ala His Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro Cys Ser	
835	840
845	
AGC AGC AGC ACA GCC TAGGTGGACA GACAGACGCC CGCCCACCGC AGCCAGGGCA	2599
Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala	
850	
GGGCCCGATG CCAGTGCTGC GTGTCCACAG TCAGAAAGTCT TGATCTGGC TCCCTGTAAA	2659
GAAAGAGTGA ATTTCACTAT ACAGACAGCC AGTTCTACCC ACCCCTTACC ACGGCCCCACA	2719
TAAATGTGAC CCTGGGCATC TGTCACACGA AAGCTAACGT GGTGGCCTTC CCCACCAGCC	2779
CCTCGCAGGA TGGGGGTTTC AATGTGAAAC ATCTGCCAGT TTTGTTTGT TTTTTTAATG	2839
CTGCTTGTC CAGGTGTCCA AACATCCATC ATTTGGGTG GTCTGTTTA CAGAGTAAAG	2899
GAGGCAGTGA AGGGACGTCA GCTAGTGTGT AGAGCCAAGG GGAGACAGCT AGGATTCTCG	2959
CCTAGCTGAA CCAAGGTGTA AAATAGAAGA CACGCTCC	2997

FIG. 9E

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GCGGACGCGA TCGAACCTC CGCTTCCGG GTTCAAGGGA TTCTCCTGCC TCAGCCTCCT 60
 GAGTAGCTGG GACTACAGGC GCACCACTAC ACCCGGCCAA TTTTGTTATT TATTTATTT 120
 ATTTTATTT ATTGTTAGT AGAGACGGGG TTTACCATGT TGGCCAGAAC AGTCTCGATC 180
 TCCTAACCTC GTGATCCAAC GCCTCGGCTC CCAAAGTGT GAGTTACAGG CGTGAGCCAC 240
 CGCGCCCGTC CAGAATTATC TTTAAAATT ATTCTTTAA GATTTGTAGC TACTAAGAAA 300
 GAAAGGAGCT TTTTCCTT GGGCCTTCAA ACTGAAAGAA CCGCATGAGC CTGACGGCGC 360
 ATGGTCTTAA CATCAGGCTG TGCAGGAAGA AGCTATCTGC AGATGGATGC CAGCACACAC 420
 AAGGAAGCAG AGCTCTGGCA ACATTGAGTC AAAGCAAGGA CACAACATCA GAGGGACGGC 480
 AGAGAATCCT TGTGTGTAGT CTTGGTGGC AGTTGAAAA TTGCAAGGAG GGACTTTAAG 540
 ACTACTTCTG ATTTGCAAAG ATGGTCTGTG CTCCGAGCAG GCTAAAGTGA CTGGACGAGA 600
 CGCACTGTTG GAGAAATAAA A ATG ACT TCC CAT TAT GTG ATT GCC ATC TTT 651
 Met Thr Ser His Tyr Val Ile Ala Ile Phe
 1 5 10

GCC CTG ATG AGC TTC TGT TTA GCC ACT GCA GGT CCA GAG CCT GGT GCA 699
 Ala Leu Met Ser Phe Cys Leu Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Glu Pro Gly Ala
 15 20 25

CTG TGT GAA CTG TCA CCT GTC AGT GCC TCC CAT CCT GTC CAG GCC TTG 747
 Leu Cys Glu Leu Ser Pro Val Ser Ala Ser His Pro Val Gln Ala Leu
 30 35 40

ATG GAG AGC TTC ACT GTT TTG TCA GGC TGT GCC AGC AGA GGC ACA ACT 795
 Met Glu Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Cys Ala Ser Arg Gly Thr Thr
 45 50 55

GGG CTG CCA CAG GAG GTG CAT GTC CTG AAT CTC GCA CTG CGC CAG GGG 843
 Gly Leu Pro Gln Glu Val His Val Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly
 60 65 70

CCT GGC CAG CTA CAG AGA GAG GTC ACA CTT CAC CTG AAT CCC ATC TCC 891
 Pro Gly Gln Leu Gln Arg Glu Val Thr Leu His Leu Asn Pro Ile Ser
 75 80 85 90

TCA GTC CAC ATC CAC AAG TCT GTT GTG TTC CTG CTC AAC TCC CCA 939
 Ser Val His Ile His Lys Ser Val Val Phe Leu Leu Asn Ser Pro
 95 100 105

CAC CCC CTG GTG TGG CAT CTG AAG ACA GAG AGA CTT GCC ACT GGG GTC 987
 His Pro Leu Val Trp His Leu Lys Thr Glu Arg Leu Ala Thr Gly Val
 110 115 120

TCC AGA CTG TTT TTG GTG TCT GAG GGT TCT GTG GTC CAG TTT TCA TCA 1035
 Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Val Val Gln Phe Ser Ser
 125 130 135

FIG. 10A

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GCA AAC TTC TCC TTG ACA GCA GAA ACA GAA GAA AGG AAC TTC CCC CAT 1083
 Ala Asn Phe Ser Leu Thr Ala Glu Thr Glu Glu Arg Asn Phe Pro His
 140 145 150

GGA AAT GAA CAT CTG TTA AAT TGG GCC CGA AAA GAG TAT GGA GCA GTT 1131
 Gly Asn Glu His Leu Leu Asn Trp Ala Arg Lys Glu Tyr Gly Ala Val
 155 160 165 170

ACT TCA TTC ACC GAA CTC AAG ATA GCA AGA AAC ATT TAT ATT AAA GTG 1179
 Thr Ser Phe Thr Glu Leu Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Ile Tyr Ile Lys Val
 175 180 185

GGG GAA GAT CAA GTG TTC CCT CCA AAG TGC AAC ATA GGG AAG AAT TTT 1227
 Gly Glu Asp Gln Val Phe Pro Pro Lys Cys Asn Ile Gly Lys Asn Phe
 190 195 200

CTC TCA CTC AAT TAC CTT GCT GAG TAC CTT CAA CCC AAA GCA GCA GAA 1275
 Leu Ser Leu Asn Tyr Leu Ala Glu Tyr Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Glu
 205 210 215

GGG TGT GTG ATG TCC AGC CAG CCC CAG AAT GAG GAA GTA CAC ATC ATC 1323
 Gly Cys Val Met Ser Ser Gln Pro Gln Asn Glu Glu Val His Ile Ile
 220 225 230

GAG CTA ATC ACC CCC AAC TCT AAC CCC TAC AGT GCT TTC CAG GTG GAT 1371
 Glu Leu Ile Thr Pro Asn Ser Asn Pro Tyr Ser Ala Phe Gln Val Asp
 235 240 245 250

ATA ACA ATT GAT ATA AGA CCT TCT CAA GAG GAT CTT GAA GTG GTC AAA 1419
 Ile Thr Ile Asp Ile Arg Pro Ser Gln Glu Asp Leu Glu Val Val Lys
 255 260 265

AAT CTC ATC CTG ATC TTG AAG TGC AAA AAG TCT GTC AAC TGG GTG ATC 1467
 Asn Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Lys Cys Lys Ser Val Asn Trp Val Ile
 270 275 280

AAA TCT TTT GAT GTT AAG GGA AGC CTG AAA ATT ATT GCT CCT AAC AGT 1515
 Lys Ser Phe Asp Val Lys Gly Ser Leu Lys Ile Ile Ala Pro Asn Ser
 285 290 295

ATT GGC TTT GGA AAA GAG AGT GAA AGA TCT ATG ACA ATG ACC AAA TCA 1563
 Ile Gly Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Met Thr Lys Ser
 300 305 310

ATA AGA GAT GAC ATT CCT TCA ACC CAA GGG AAT CTG GTG AAG TGG GCT 1611
 Ile Arg Asp Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr Gln Gly Asn Leu Val Lys Trp Ala
 315 320 325 330

TTG GAC AAT GGC TAT AGT CCA ATA ACT TCA TAC ACA ATG GCT CCT GTG 1659
 Leu Asp Asn Gly Tyr Ser Pro Ile Thr Ser Tyr Thr Met Ala Pro Val
 335 340 345

GCA ATA GTA TTT CAT CTT CGG CTT GAA AAT AAT GAG GAG ATG GGA GAT 1707
 Ala Ile Val Phe His Leu Arg Leu Glu Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Gly Asp
 350 355 360

FIG. 10B

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GAG GAA GTC CAC ACT ATT CCT CCT GAG CTA CGG ATC CTG CTG GAC CCT 1755
 Glu Glu Val His Thr Ile Pro Pro Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Leu Asp Pro
 365 370 375

GGT GCC CTG CCT GCC CTG CAG AAC CCG CCC ATC CGG GGA GGG GAA GGC 1803
 Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Gln Asn Pro Pro Ile Arg Gly Gly Glu Gly
 380 385 390

CAA AAT GGA GGC CTT CCG TTT CCT TTC CCA GAT ATT TCC AGG AGA GTC 1851
 Gln Asn Gly Gly Leu Pro Phe Pro Phe Pro Asp Ile Ser Arg Arg Val
 395 400 405 410

TGG AAT GAA GAG GGA GAA GAT GGG CTC CCT CGG CCA AAG GAC CCT GTC 1899
 Trp Asn Glu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gly Leu Pro Arg Pro Lys Asp Pro Val
 415 420 425

ATT CCC AGC ATA CAA CTG TTT CCT GGT CTC AGA GAG CCA GAA GAG GTG 1947
 Ile Pro Ser Ile Gln Leu Phe Pro Gly Leu Arg Glu Pro Glu Glu Val
 430 435 440

CAA GGG AGC GTG GAT ATT GCC CTG TCT GTC AAA TGT GAC AAT GAG AAG 1995
 Gln Gly Ser Val Asp Ile Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Lys
 445 450 455

ATG ATC GTG GCT GTA GAA AAA GAT TCT TTT CAG GCC AGT GGC TAC TCG 2043
 Met Ile Val Ala Val Glu Lys Asp Ser Phe Gln Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser
 460 465 470

GGG ATG GAC GTC ACC CTG TTG GAT CCT ACC TGC AAG GCC AAG ATG AAT 2091
 Gly Met Asp Val Thr Leu Leu Asp Pro Thr Cys Lys Ala Lys Met Asn
 475 480 485 490

GGC ACA CAC TTT GTT TTG GAG TCT CCT CTG AAT GGC TGC GGT ACT CGG 2139
 Gly Thr His Phe Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Gly Cys Gly Thr Arg
 495 500 505

CCC CGG TGG TCA GCC CTT GAT GGT GTG GTC TAC TAT AAC TCC ATT GTG 2187
 Pro Arg Trp Ser Ala Leu Asp Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ile Val
 510 515 520

ATA CAG GTT CCA GCC CTT GGG GAC AGT AGT GGT TGG CCA GAT GGT TAT 2235
 Ile Gln Val Pro Ala Leu Gly Asp Ser Ser Gly Trp Pro Asp Gly Tyr
 525 530 535

GAA GAT CTG GAG TCA GGT GAT AAT GGA TTT CCG GGA GAT ATG GAT GAA 2283
 Glu Asp Leu Glu Ser Gly Asp Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly Asp Met Asp Glu
 540 545 550

GGA GAT GCT TCC CTG TTC ACC CGA CCT GAA ATC GTG GTG TTT AAT TGC 2331
 Gly Asp Ala Ser Leu Phe Thr Arg Pro Glu Ile Val Val Phe Asn Cys
 555 560 565 570

AGC CTT CAG CAG GTG AGG AAC CCC AGC AGC TTC CAG GAA CAG CCC CAC 2379
 Ser Leu Gln Gln Val Arg Asn Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Gln Pro His
 575 580 585

FIG. 10C

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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GGA AAC ATC ACC TTC AAC ATG GAG CTA TAC AAC ACT GAC CTC TTT TTG 2427
 Gly Asn Ile Thr Phe Asn Met Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu
 590 595 600

GTG CCC TCC CAG GGC GTC TTC TCT GTG CCA GAG AAT GGA CAC GTT TAT 2475
 Val Pro Ser Gln Gly Val Phe Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Gly His Val Tyr
 605 610 615

GTT GAG GTA TCT GTT ACT AAG GCT GAA CAA GAA CTG GGA TTT GCC ATC 2523
 Val Glu Val Ser Val Thr Lys Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu Gly Phe Ala Ile
 620 625 630

CAA ACG TGC TTT ATC TCT CCA TAT TCG AAC CCT GAT AGG ATG TCT CAT 2571
 Gln Thr Cys Phe Ile Ser Pro Tyr Ser Asn Pro Asp Arg Met Ser His
 635 640 645 650

TAC ACC ATT ATT GAG AAT ATT TGT CCT AAA GAT GAA TCT GTG AAA TTC 2619
 Tyr Thr Ile Ile Glu Asn Ile Cys Pro Lys Asp Glu Ser Val Lys Phe
 655 660 665

TAC AGT CCC AAG AGA GTG CAC TTC CCT ATC CCG CAA GCT GAC ATG GAT 2667
 Tyr Ser Pro Lys Arg Val His Phe Pro Ile Pro Gln Ala Asp Met Asp
 670 675 680

AAG AAG CGA TTC AGC TTT GTC TTC AAG CCT GTC TTC AAC ACC TCA CTG 2715
 Lys Lys Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Phe Lys Pro Val Phe Asn Thr Ser Leu
 685 690 695

CTC TTT CTA CAG TGT GAG CTG ACG CTG TGT ACG AAG ATG GAG AAG CAC 2763
 Leu Phe Leu Gln Cys Glu Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Lys Met Glu Lys His
 700 705 710

CCC CAG AAG TTG CCT AAG TGT GTG CCT CCT GAC GAA GCC TGC ACC TCG 2811
 Pro Gln Lys Leu Pro Lys Cys Val Pro Pro Asp Glu Ala Cys Thr Ser
 715 720 725 730

CTG GAC GCC TCG ATA ATC TGG GCC ATG ATG CAG AAT AAG AAG ACG TTC 2859
 Leu Asp Ala Ser Ile Ile Trp Ala Met Met Gln Asn Lys Lys Thr Phe
 735 740 745

ACC AAG CCC CTT GCT GTG ATC CAC CAT GAA GCA GAA TCT AAA GAA AAA 2907
 Thr Lys Pro Leu Ala Val Ile His His Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys Glu Lys
 750 755 760

GGT CCA AGC ATG AAG GAA CCA AAT CCA ATT TCT CCA CCA ATT TTC CAT 2955
 Gly Pro Ser Met Lys Glu Pro Asn Pro Ile Ser Pro Pro Ile Phe His
 765 770 775

GGT CTG GAC ACC CTA ACC GTG ATG GGC ATT GCG TTT GCA GCC TTT GTG 3003
 Gly Leu Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val
 780 785 790

ATC GGA GCA CTC CTG ACG GGG GCC TTG TGG TAC ATC TAT TCT CAC ACA 3051
 Ile Gly Ala Leu Leu Thr Gly Ala Leu Trp Tyr Ile Tyr Ser His Thr
 795 800 805 810

FIG. 10D

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GGG GAG ACA GCA GGA AGG CAG CAA GTC CCC ACC TCC CCG CCA GCC TCG 3099
 Gly Glu Thr Ala Gly Arg Gln Gln Val Pro Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser
 815 820 825

GAA AAC AGC AGT GCT GCC CAC AGC ATC GGC AGC ACG CAG AGC ACG CCT 3147
 Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Ala His Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro
 830 835 840

TGC TCC AGC AGC AGC ACG GCC TAGCCCCAAC CAGGCCAAC CCAGCCCCAAC 3198
 Cys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala
 845

CCAGCCCCAGC CCAGCTCAGC TCAGCTACTC CAAGGGCAGG ACCAATGGCT GAGCCTCGTG 3258
 TCCAGACTCA GAGGGCTGGA TTTGGTTCC CTTGTAAAGA CAGAGTGAAT TTCAGTATAA 3318
 AGATCACCCG TTGTATTACAC CCCACACCCA GGGCTAGTAT AAACATGACC CTGGGCTTCT 3378
 GTACCACACT AGAATTCATG TGAGAAAGCT AAAATGGTGG TCTTCTCCAC CAGCCCCCTCA 3438
 CAGGCTTGGG GGTTTCTAT GTGAAACACA TGCCAGTTT TAAAATGCTG CTTTGTCCAG 3498
 GTGAGAACAT CCATAATTTG GGGCCCTGAG TTTTACCCAG ACTCAAGGAG TTGGTAAAGG 3558
 GTTAATAGCC AGATAGTAGA ACCAGTGAGG AGATGCGGCC AAAGATTCTT TATATCTGAA 3618
 CCAAGATGTA AAACAAGAAA TGCTTGAGG CTTTCTAACGC GATCCTCCTG TCTAATTTGC 3678
 ACCTTTGTCT GGATGCACTC TTCTGACCTT GCTGCCACAA CCTGTGGGGT CTGATGTGTC 3738
 CCAAGATGGG TGCTGCCCTC AGGGACTGCA CCCTGACAAG TGTTAAGGCA ACATTCCCTG 3798
 CTTGTGCCCT GGGCCAAAAC CAATGCTGAT GACCTTATCA GCTTCCTGTT TCTTCCCATA 3858
 CTGCATACAC CACTGCAAAA TGTCTTAATG CAAATTTGT ATTTCTTACA GGCCTACAGA 3918
 AATTGAAAAT GACCAAAATC AGGAACCACA GATTTGTGCC CATTCCCTAAT ATTTTGTCT 3978
 GCAAATTAAT GTATAATTTG AGGTGAAATT CAGTTAAAAA GTCAAGGACG AATTTGCACA 4038
 GTGATATATT TCTATGTGTA TGCAAGTACA AGTATATAAT ATGTCACCTG GCACATTCT 4098
 TTTCTCAGTT GAAGAAGAGA AAATTTGAAA ATGTCCTTAT GCTTTAGAG TTGCAACTTA 4158
 AGTATATTTG GTAGGGTGAG TGTTCCACT CAAAATATGT CAACTAAAAA AAAAAA 4213

FIG. 10E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. No
PCT/US 94/11648

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
IPC 6	C12N15/12	C07K14/71	C07K14/495	C07K16/28	C07K16/42

G01N33/68 A61K38/17 A61K39/395 C12N5/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY., vol.268, no.30, 25 October 1993, BALTIMORE US pages 22710 - 22715 FUKUSHIMA D; BUTZOW R; HILDEBRAND A; RUOSLAHTI E; 'Localization of transforming growth factor beta binding site in betaglycan. Comparison with small extracellular matrix proteoglycans.' see the whole document ---	1-33
X	WO,A,93 10215 (MEMORIAL SLOAN-KETTERING CANCER CENTER, US) 27 May 1993 see the whole document ---	1-33 -/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 January 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

06.02.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Nauche, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat'l Application No
PCT/US 94/11648

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MOLECULAR REPRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, vol.32, no.2, June 1992 pages 99 - 104 MASSAGUÉ, J. ET AL.; 'TGF-beta receptors' see the whole document -----	1-18, 22-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 94/11648

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 21, 26-27, 29, 30, 32, 33 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 94/11648

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9310215	27-05-93	AU-A- 3178893	15-06-93

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